

Regional tension hot up

Sudanese army troops mutiny in the south

By Salah Zarroug

KHARTOUM (AP) — The army command announced on Wednesday that it had snuffed out a rebellion among southern troops in what appeared to be one of the most serious flare-ups of north-south violence since the civil war ended 11 years ago.

The command's statement, carried by the official news agency, said the decisive army action last Sunday and Monday was aimed at a rebel company of Battalion 105 of the First Division stationed at Bor, 160 kilometres north of the southern provincial capital of Juba, and Pibor, 170 kilometres northeast of Bor.

The statement did not mention casualties on either side. But it said government troops captured huge amounts of arms, ammunition and explosives at Bor, which it said were imported from abroad in a "hostile criminal act directed against Sudanese security and unity." The rebels were accused of having foreign contacts.

An investigation was under way, and all civilians and foreigners in the south were safe, according to the statement. Bor is the southern base of the Jonglei Canal Project, a massive plan to divert the waters of the Nile River around the Sudd swamps. A French contractor is in charge of the canal's construction.

The army's announcement was the first official confirmation of reports in recent months of friction between units from the English-speaking Negro south, which is 90 per cent pagan and 10 per cent Christian, and the white Muslim, Arabic-speaking north.

Last February, western diplomats in Khartoum reported that some southern

units, including those at Bor, had refused orders to rotate to the north for service, despite the arrival of northern troop reinforcements to the south.

"Authorities monitored the foreign contacts of the rebels with patience and tolerance but the situation escalated in recent weeks into rebellion and disobedience of orders by the company," the statement said.

"In view of this situation, a decisive measure had to be taken to safeguard national unity as well as the discipline and prestige of the armed forces."

Lawlessness has been on the rise in the south, with wandering bands of outlaws attacking civilians and harassing workers of the American-owned Chevron Oil Company, which has struck oil in the south and started work on a pipeline to Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

Some 1,500 northern troops were sent south last January in the wake of the massacre of 14 northern merchants at a train station at Ariat, north of the city of Awel.

The 1972 Addis Ababa Accord, which ended the civil war and granted autonomy to the south, is considered the greatest achievement of President Jaafar Numeri.

But opposition to Numeri in the south has grown as the security situation has declined. Last December, Numeri was greeted by demonstrators opposed to his plans to divide the south into three regional governments, a move that would lessen the influence of the predominant Dinka tribe.

Many southerners also consider the government's refusal to build an oil refinery in the south as a sign that the new oil strikes there will not benefit them. The chronic complaint of the south is that it is neglected by the northern-based central government,



ALLOWED TO PASS: Syrian soldiers manning a checkpoint ask for identification from Lebanese in a car late Tuesday afternoon. A few vehicles were allowed to pass from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley to Beirut during the afternoon; but the road was closed during the morning and late that day as Israel and Lebanon signed their troop withdrawal agreement (AP wirephoto)

Strong opposition on both sides

Continued from page 1

The Israeli left also opposes the agreement because it does not lead to complete and immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

Isaac Rubin: "The agreement is of no value so long as Syria does not agree to pull out. The US should have obtained Syrian approval to withdraw before involving Israel."

Amnon Rubinstein from Shinui: "I am in favour of total and immediate withdrawal from Lebanon and because the agreement does not provide so, I reject it."

Rakach party voted against the agreement in the Knesset together with the following parties: Labour/Mapan/Rats/Shinui/and Hithya. The Knesset voted a majority of 57 in favour of the agreement.

• MEDFORD, Massachusetts — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan says Arab terrorism and Israeli militarism have kept peace elusive in the area. "The past is littered with opportunities missed," said Prince Hassan, speaking on Tuesday at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

• LONDON — A mystery gambler has placed the largest known British election bet — £90,000 — on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher winning the 9 June general election.

• SAN FRANCISCO — Peter Bird, hoping to become the first person to row solo across the Pacific Ocean, has come within 1,385 km of Australia and is counting the days until his landing, the trip's co-ordinator says.

• BONN — A West German magazine claimed on Wednesday it had identified Soviet diplomats as spies, and warned of the growing activities of Moscow's intelligence agencies in the west. Quick magazine printed pictures of the four alleged agents, who had worked at the Soviet embassy in Bonn and the Soviet trade mission in Cologne.

• CAIRO — Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Aly received on Wednesday a message from US Secretary of State George Shultz on the Middle East situation following the agreement on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

• ROME — A suspected accomplice in a foiled post office hold-up by alleged Red Brigades terrorists surrendered to police here late Tuesday night, police said on Wednesday.

• LONDON — With the slogan "Britain Strong and Free," the ruling Conservative Party on Wednesday unveiled its election platform, pledging further cuts on unions and making no promises to Britain's near-record number of jobless.

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The Jerusalem Star

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جروساله سار اسبوعه سياسي بصر عن التركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر الدستور

Amman, 26 May-1 June 1983

Alia Airport opens

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday officially inaugurated the JD 84 million Queen Alia International Airport near Jiza, 30 kilometres south of here.

The King removed the cover from a memorial plaque and then cut the ribbon signifying the official opening of the airport, the Jordan News Agency Petra reported. He and his party then proceeded to the passenger lounge, where the main ceremony was held.

Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat, in a speech on the occasion, said that Jordan has witnessed huge development during the past few years, despite its limited resources.

"The transport sector," the minister added, "was significant among the other sectors because it reflected positively on our national economy. The port of Aqaba and land transport both played a major role to perform this mission. The volume of trade via Aqaba has multiplied several times over since 1975 due to improvements intended to satisfy the needs of rapid development," he said.

Mr. Suheimat had received the King at the airport when he arrived, accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al-Jawzi, Amr Khammash and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour, the director of civil aviation and other high-ranking officials were also present.

The airport's opening culminates a 20-year effort which began in 1963 with initial studies of the site. The new facility includes the most modern airport equipment, communications, baggage and

passenger services including twin 31,000-square-metre terminal buildings. It is designed to serve 5 million passengers a year, with the possibility of expansion to handle 10 million a year by 2000.

One notable feature of the new airport is the maintenance hangar built for Alia and attached to the two-storey administration and maintenance building. The hangar's segmented-dome design, large enough to take three wide-bodied aircraft simultaneously, won a European award for steel structure design. It was done by the Austrian firm Voest Alpine, a member of a broadly based international team of contractors and suppliers who contributed to the effort.

The master plan and design works were done by Jordan's General Enterprises Company (Genecol) in association with the US Tibbets-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS). TAMS also designed the mammoth Dallas-Fort Worth airport in Texas, which is in some ways similar to the Queen Alia Airport. Genecol joined forces with the UK's Laing Projects in several construction contracts, including heavy civil works, the terminal buildings, and the royal pavilion.

Other construction contracts were performed by a joint venture of Jordan's Al-Jahaf and South Korea's Kumho; local Daoud Brother (catering building) and France's Sodetec (the Alia Hotel at this airport, still under construction).

The airport's highly sophisticated system of telecommunications and navigational aids was installed by Britain's Cable and Wireless. Many other technical and supply contracts were performed by contractors of various nationalities. The whole scheme was reviewed and supervised by the UK's Sir Frederick Shaw International in association with Lebanon's Dar Al-Handasa (Shair and Partners).



Jordan on Wednesday celebrated the anniversary of the proclamation of independence on 26 May 1946. On this occasion, which coincided with Army Day, His Majesty King Hussein received congratulations from all private and public sectors, high officials and heads of state of many foreign countries.

'Bridge measures counter Israel'

By Khader Mansour

Spectra to the Star

AMMAN — "Security" measures taken at the Jordan River bridges to the West Bank come solely in response to Israeli efforts to cause difficulties for the Arab population, Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud told The Star this week. Mr. Mahmoud, replying to a question from The Star, said the delays and other difficulties experienced at the bridges are not really security steps, but merely countermeasures to Israeli actions.

In response to another question, he said that financial aid and other forms of assistance are still reaching the people of the West Bank despite many obstacles raised by the occupation authorities. "The government of Jordan, as always, will spare no effort to continue rendering its utmost support... to our brotherly people in the occupied territories."

All possible facilities will be rendered to students, he said. Interior Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat was quoted this week as saying that recent restrictions of West Bank travel would not apply to students.



His Majesty King Hussein hears an explanation of airport operations at the inaugural ceremony on Wednesday. To his right are Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour and Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Photo by Hassan Ibrahim)

Aerial clashes signal tension

By Farouk Nassar

BEIRUT (AP) — A Syrian missile downed a pilotless Israeli aircraft and Syrian jets fired on Israeli warplanes on Wednesday in the first aerial confrontation between the two major Middle East antagonists since the Lebanon war last summer, communiques reported.

The encounters as reported from

Fel Aviv and Beirut signalled a sharp rise in tensions between beefed-up Israeli and Syrian forces along an 80-kilometre ceasefire line in central and eastern Lebanon.

If such incidents escalate, they could spark a major conflict that would squelch chances of removing foreign armies from Lebanon and polish off whatever hopes are left for US President Ronald Reagan's plan to force an overall Middle East peace.

Lebanese police and radio stations said a missile fired from the Syrian side of the border with Lebanon sent an Israeli drone crashing in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley east of Jezze at 12:35 p.m. about 40 kilometres southeast of Beirut. The Israeli command said it had no information on a downed drone.

The Tel Aviv communique said Syrian jets fired air-to-air missiles at Israeli reconnaissance planes, but missed, and all Israeli aircraft returned safely to base from Lebanon without any clashes.

Police and radio reports in Lebanon said a pair of Israeli jets ran "by chance" into two Syrian warplanes on

'Lebanon health centres receiving no protection'

VIENNA (AP) — Members of the multinational peace force in Lebanon are barred from protecting Palestinian civilian centres and hospitals, Dr. Faith Arafat, president of the Palestinian Red Crescent claimed on Wednesday.

Dr. Arafat, a physician and brother of the PLO chairman, said Lebanese and Israeli troops were preventing such efforts by American, French and Italian troops.

As a result, he said, the Lebanese army had in some instances removed surgeries and medicaments from Palestinian-run health centres, destroyed hospitals and arrested doctors and other personnel.

Foreign doctors operating in those centres in Lebanon were detained and subsequently deported, Dr. Arafat asserted.

UNRWA new cards stir up a row

Continued from page 1

placement by new cards is only for administrative and technical reasons. It "will only take effect on a request from the refugees themselves," he said. "UNRWA will not take any obligatory measures in this respect."

Asked about UNRWA's plan to classify refugees into different categories, he said that there always had been categories, and the number had risen to 12. They are now being reclassified into only two categories, those refugees who are and are not entitled to supplies and other services.

This measure has no political bearings whatsoever, he said, and will not cause the refugees any suffering of any sort. Jordan is the last country in which it is being implemented.

'Irresponsible attitude'

Mr. Ismail Mohammad Ismail, asked about the UNRWA moves, sharply criticised the agency for its "irresponsible attitude towards the real interests of the refugees." All refugees, he said, consider the present cards as purely ration cards, is-

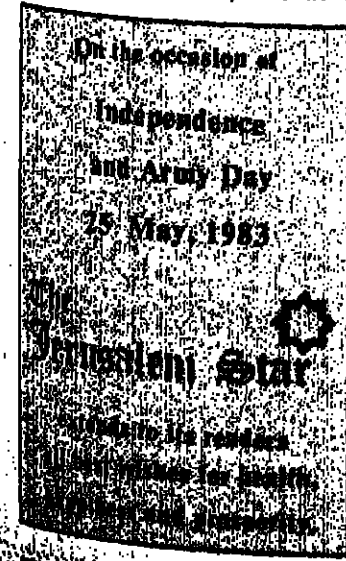
ued under UN resolutions and recommendations, to ease the sufferings of the Palestine refugees until a settlement can be achieved in Palestine.

"The replacement of the existing cards by new cards is a silly game, which must cease immediately," he said. "I do not see any acceptable justification for this measure, nor any benefit to the refugees whatsoever."

He also denied that the move was at the behest of the PLO. "Most probably, UNRWA is trying to use this affair as part of its calculations and schemes which I am afraid will lead gradually to the liquidation of refugee interests and identity." The refugee committee will resist any measure or plan which may cause any harm to the refugees, he said.

Under-Secretary Mahmoud told The Star that "the matter is plain, and does not admit of any confusion. I, for my part, support the refugee committee in their rejection of UNRWA's new measure, because such a measure in my opinion, is totally unjustified."

Mr. Mahmoud emphasised that Jordan's representative at the United Nations had recorded country's reservations over the draft resolution on the affair. The Jordanian government would spare no effort to convince UNRWA to abandon the planned measure.



Students learn the issues at first hand

Special to the Star

AMMAN — "The war in Lebanon hit home when the Americans got killed in Beirut. I went to know why," said one American university student now visiting Jordan. "I want to hear it from others than just from what the American media tells us," David Noel of American University (Washington, DC) said. Mr. Noel part of a university study tour, said, "I learned a lot just by walking in the streets of Amman. My only disappointment is not knowing the language."

Another student in the group, Farida Kamber, doesn't have that problem: she is from Dubai. A Fine Arts major, she said she had come to Jordan because "it is important that Arabs should visit other Arab countries and see how their ways of living are. What I like about Jordan is the hospitality of the people."

The group of 15 undergraduate students of the School of International Service at American University began a study tour of Jordan last Sunday. It comes in the context of a special course on the Dynamics of Inter-Arab politics, and is part of the Summer Study Abroad Programme.

Programme Director Dr. Alan Taylor told The Star that the aim of such tours is to add a dimension of the Middle East programme it will also provide students with first-hand experience in the area. The group, comprises seven American, seven Arab and one Filipino student. They will stay in Amman until 3 June, then go to Cairo and stay there until 14 June. In Jordan, they hope to meet Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasbi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, university professors and US embassy personnel. Several field trips around the country are also on the agenda.

Abdul Rahman Rashid, a Saudi Arabian student majoring in Visual Media, told The Star this was his second visit to Jordan. He said he was here seven years ago, and "Jordan has changed since then."

Another student, International Relations major Peter Bostrom, said that he had come to Jordan because he has a special interest in the Middle East — mostly stemming from the number of Arab friends he has in the States. "I came to see whether life here is different than what we think it is."



YOUTHFUL INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS: Pop stars get younger every year, as this picture from the Education Ministry's Independence and Army Day festival shows. Boy scouts, girl guides and others took part in the proceedings at the Palace of Culture, which included folk dances and songs, anthems and a children's opera. (Photo by Hassan Ibrahim)

Dutch delegation seeks a clearer picture on M.E.

By Khader Mansour
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Dutch public opinion has been undergoing a slow but steady change in favour of the Arab cause ever since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, a visiting Dutch parliamentarian said this week.

"I can confidently say that there has been, lately, a wide and serious tendency for a re-evaluation of our country's stand and convictions," said Mr. Rob Vermeer in an interview with The Star. Mr. Vermeer is the spokesman of a five-man delegation representing the Dutch Youth Liberal Party, visiting the region at the invitation of the Arab League's Amsterdam office.

"I must indeed admit that Holland, since 1948 and until the mid-1970s, was taking unreservedly the Israeli side." He said the change has occurred "as an ultimate result of Israel's irresponsible actions and behaviour towards the various genuine initiatives

aiming at a just and durable settlement of the Palestine issue."

Mr. Vermeer said the delegation's main task in Jordan is to learn more and collect more information about the Arab-Israeli conflict with a view to forming a better impression of the living conditions of Palestine refugees. To this end the delegation had visited Baqa'a refugee camp, and held a "quite useful" meeting with Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim and other senior officials. On Tuesday they met Information Ministry Under-Secretary Peter Salah.

The delegation also plans to make visits to Syria, Lebanon and "most likely" the occupied West Bank for the same purpose. Jordan will remain its base of operations, however. At the end of the tour they expect to hold a press conference in Amman to discuss their impressions and conclusions.

Upon its return home the delegation will immediately report on its visit and give its judgements to the Dutch parliament, Mr. Vermeer said.

From Jordan's universities

U. OF JORDAN

• AN EXHIBITION of architectural engineering is being held at the Faculty of Engineering, concurrently with a university trip to Italy and England. The trip, organized by the architectural society, included visits to Cambridge and Oxford universities. Italian Ambassador to Jordan Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Longhi will deliver a lecture on Leonardo da Vinci during the exhibition.

• A SERIES of lectures in chemistry by European professors started on Tuesday and will end on Thursday. They include Prof. C. Leroy Blank, who is lecturing on four subjects: Three-Micro Columns and their Application to Neurochemical Analysis; Rapid Post Mortem; Alteration in the Brain and Biochemical Sacrifice by Microwave Irradiation.

• THE UNIVERSITY of Jordan has received 10 copies of a thesis in education from Yarmouk University, under the two universities' exchange programme.

• JORDAN UNIVERSITY Library has been chosen as a point of deposit for papers of the United Nations University, whose headquarters are in Japan.

• SIXTY-FIVE library secretaries from Zarqa were hosted by the university library during a tour this week.

• MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTORS at the University of Jordan opened a course in mathematics at the Islamic Society Centre in Zarqa, in a campaign to develop better relation between students and the public.

• THE ARAB FOREIGN students' club was opened by University President Abdul Salam Al-Majali on 22 May. This club is meant to gather Arab and foreign students in one place for the purpose of strengthening relations among them and to familiarise foreign students with Jordanian culture, history, people and nature.

• A THESIS on "The Right of Self-Determination for Palestinians" by student Yousef Qara'in was discussed on Monday in the Law College. The researcher dealt with the Zionist movement and its illegal claims.

YARMOUK U.

• DR. SA'ID AWAD, conductor with the Cairo Symphony Orchestra, gave a lecture at Yarmouk University on Tuesday entitled "Introduction to Western Music". Dr. Awad will join the Fine Arts Department in the coming academic year.

• DR. ABDUL AZIZ Al-Douri, professor of Islamic history at the University of Jordan, lectured on "The Historical Bases of the Arab Nation" on Tuesday at the Yarmouk Centre of Islamic Studies.

• THE FOURTH exhibition of the Fine Arts Department opened on Monday. On display is the work of students in interior design, technical illustration, industrial design, paintings, drawings and graphic design.

Statistics effort has double purpose

Survey seeks out Jordan's handicapped

By Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

AMMAN — A large agricultural survey now being carried out by the Statistics Department will do more than gather information about crops and livestock. It is also the first step in a renewed effort to get a clear picture of exactly how many handicapped people there are in Jordan, their situation and how much help they need.

The survey, which started on 2 April is expected to be completed in June. Six hundred researchers are canvassing households all over the country with detailed lists of questions.

Director-General of Statistics Burhan Shraydeh told The Star the questionnaire being used in the survey takes around half an hour to fill. Its eight sections cover questions about the area of land owned by each household, the families who own them, agricultural labourers and rural population, land use, agricultural production, farm animals, machinery and methodology.

Further inquiries

Families are also asked whether they have a handicapped member. If the answer is yes, they are given a small



The current agricultural survey is the biggest undertaking of its kind ever in Jordan

questionnaire to fill out, providing information about the handicapped member such as address, age, type of disability, social status and institute attended, if any.

Information gathered in this study is to serve as a basis for further inquiries. A more detailed questionnaire will later be made out by experts to determine further specific data about the type and degrees of disabilities. A fieldwork programme will be prepared and carried out, and a statistical data analysis performed.

The overall aim of the study is to determine the number of handicapped

established to take charge of the affairs of the handicapped in Jordan. The Union of Jordanian Societies for the Rehabilitation of Handicapped People was formed in Amman on 26 April.

Mrs. Khawla Abu Odeh, the board chairman of the union, told The Star that while the survey is being carried out, the union will visit the already existing societies and institutions that deal with the handicapped so as to advise them and see what is needed in terms of qualified teachers and financial help.

Once the survey is completed and thoroughly studied, the union, along with the help of the ministries of health, education and social development, will draw up a programme to establish specialised societies, where they do not at present exist, and vocational institutes to train the handicapped for suitable jobs.

Helping families

The union's aim is to help not only the handicapped, but their families as well, Mrs. Abu Odeh said. One of the most important things is that, no matter what the degree of the disability is, a handicapped person should remain with his or her family. Therefore, advice concerning how to deal with the disabled family member, and financial help, will be offered where needed

especially to families who have a severely handicapped member.

The union's board consists of six elected members. In addition to Mrs. Abu Odeh, the board includes Prince Ra'id Ibn Zaid, the Chief Chamberlain, who will take over programmes for the blind; Dr. Fawzi Daoud for the mentally handicapped; Mrs. Nazli Kassar for the physically handicapped; Dr. Ishaq Al-Sukhen for multiple sclerosis, and Mrs. Hannan Touqan for the deaf.

Population put at 2.4 m

AMMAN (Star) — The population of East Bank of Jordan rose to 2,415,200 by the end of last year, Statistics Department Director Burhan Shraydeh says. The estimate included 1,262,700 males and 1,152,500 females. It was based on the census concluded on 11 November 1979, which showed a population increase of 3.5 per cent a year. Dr. Shraydeh added that estimates indicate that the population in Amman Governorate's population at the end of 1982 was put at 1,333,400; the Irbid Governorate 685,200; Balqa 170,500; Karak 141,800 and Ma'an 84,300.

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France shows off archaeological diversity

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — French historians and archaeologists in the Middle East have gained a great deal of respect through their work on Classical period (Greek and Roman) sites and monuments, and have a reputation for devoting themselves exclusively to temples and the like.

But this impression is not always correct, and it was partly to counteract it that the French Cultural Centre mounted an exhibition of France's contribution to Jordan archaeology this month.

The exhibition, which ended on 23 May, was an impressive and informative display of work in a wide variety of fields, from Palaeolithic stone tools to a study of the settlement patterns of a modern village.

As if to emphasize the diversity represented, as one entered the exhibition hall one was immediately confronted with a pictorial collection of Old Stone Age flints along with maps and descriptions of the sites where they were found in the eastern desert. But if one turned to the right or left, one would see large photo displays depicting frescoes at Decapolis (Abla's necropolis) or the restoration project at Roman Jerash.

French Cultural Attache Bernard Malauzat, in a press conference at the centre during the exhibition, gave reporters a review of his country's contribution to archaeological studies in this country. He was assisted in this by several of the French scholars themselves, and Dr. Fawzi Zayadine of the Department of Antiquities.

France's main project in Jordan has been the excavation and restoration of the great Hellenistic (second century

BC) temple at Iraq Al-Amir just west of Wadi Seer. This work started in 1976 (being the only French field expedition in Jordan at that time) and is still continuing, along with ancillary studies in the immediate area. From that lone enterprise, the number of French expeditions in Jordan rose to seven in 1980 and 13 in 1983.

The Iraq Al-Amir project, on which the French Institute for Archaeology in the Middle East (IFAPE) worked closely with the Department of Antiquities, was represented by an exhibit of artefacts, photographs, plans and an architect's conception of the original temple: a very imposing monument which has been partially restored and can be seen still in its original idyllic setting today.

In addition to this work, and to the Abla, Jerash and eastern desert projects, the exhibition concentrated on five others. They included a long-term campaign to collect and publish all the Greek and Latin inscriptions found in Jordan; an "ethno-archaeological" study of the modern village of Smakieh; surveys and excavation at Khirbet Al-Sanra north of Zarqa; restoration studies at Petra (concentrating on the Qasr Al-Bint temple); and a geo-archaeological study of Jabal Ajloun.

In the latter, a French scientist has concentrated on one area of northern Jordan stretching from Khirbet Al-Sanra west to Ajloun and beyond to the Jordan Valley. He came up with a series of maps of that area at intervals through history, showing how the environment and vegetation of the area has changed.

Mr. Malauzat's roughly chronological presentation started with the work being done in the eastern desert, where he says geomorphological surveys are being used to find the places on wadi banks and other natural terraces where one might be likely to find the ancient settlements (flint sites). Some of these terraces have been covered by later lava flows, which have solidified into very hard basalt, but the survey shows a good likelihood of results if one were to excavate there. Some of Jordan's Palaeolithic sites date back 700,000 years, Dr. Zayadine said.

Extraordinary frescoes

At Abla (modern Quweilbeh), French archaeologists and restorers are working with the Antiquities Department in an attempt to save many extraordinary frescoes in tombs found at the site, which dates to the third to fifth centuries AD. The frescoes and the tombs themselves are threatened by a high level of humidity and the slow collapse of the cliff face into which they are carved. A UNESCO team will arrive in September or October to help in this effort, Mr. Malauzat said.

Asked about the Graeco-Latin inscriptions project, Mr. Malauzat and Dr. Zayadine said that the survey, which had been divided into five geographical areas each under one specialist, was nearly complete in some areas. Many preliminary reports have been published in the annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. The Amman area corpus is finished and

will soon be published, and other areas are nearing completion. The Jerash area study is a very big task, however.

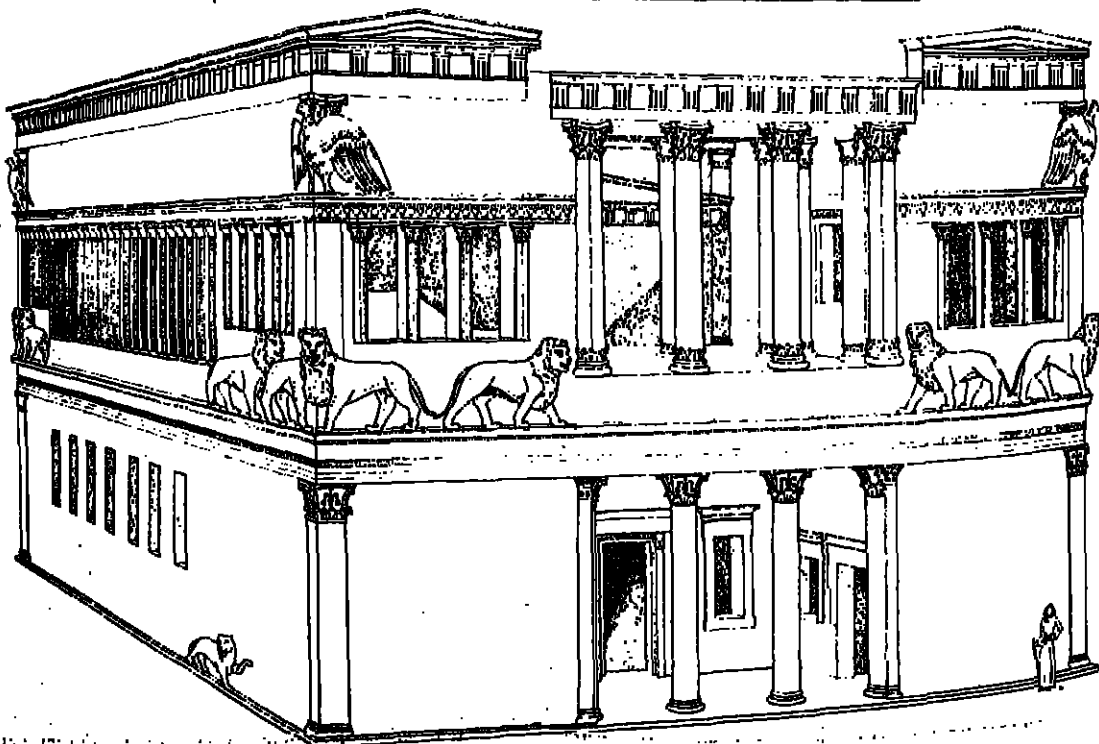
The Khirbet Al-Sanra project is a tale of new opportunities presented and taken. A team from the Biblical School of the Dominican fathers started there by seeking to interpret 500 inscriptions in a hybrid Semitic

language: possibly an important link in the study of Arabic script. In their investigations they found several houses, some Byzantine churches, with elaborate mosaic floors, and under them, a large Roman fortress which is now being excavated.

Smakieh is the most modern site being studied.



Fresco at Abla, threatened by humid conditions



Reconstruction of the Hellenistic temple at Iraq Al-Amir (top), and, elaborately carved tomb at Abla

Amman-Zarqa rail line study due

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Belgian consulting firm Transurb is expected to finish within four months a study on the possible installation of a rapid transit rail system between Zarqa and Amman, a Transport Ministry spokesman says.

The Ministry's Director of Planning Mansour Shammout told The Star in an interview that the proposed project between the two urban centres could also possibly include branch lines to Queen Alia International Airport and the University of Jordan. But while the Amman-Zarqa line is considered a project of definite potential value, the branch lines need further study.

He said no estimate could yet be made of the possible cost of such a project.

Mr. Shammout, speaking on the occasion of a visit to Jordan by a Belgian-Luxembourg economic delegation, also spoke of development plans by the Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC), where Belgium also plans to assist Jordan. ARC is planning to build a central workshop in Aqaba, with ancillary equipment, for an estimated \$2.4 million. It will also acquire 80 new rail wagons for about \$7.5 million.

A 64.5-kilometre stretch of track between Ma'an and Batn Al-Ghoul in the far south will

cost about \$22.5 million. Another \$32.5 million is to be spent on a heavy lift crane, training programmes and civil works.

Mr. Shammout said another important transport project concentrated on Aqaba port, where additional equipment and tools were needed. In specific, he mentioned apparatus to lessen the impact of phosphate dust escaping during loading operations.

Cost of living up 1.6% in March

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The cost of living in Jordan rose by 1.6 per cent from February to March 1983, according to the Central Bank's statistical bulletin.

The newly-issued bulletin for March shows the cost of living index at the end of that month as having reached 123.3, compared to 121.3 for February.

The cost of living index is calculated from a set of weighted factors, with 1980 being taken as a base year (the index for 1980 = 100). The major price factors include Food; Drinks and Tobacco; Housing and Clothing, and Footwear. Food is given 42.2 out of 100, the highest weight, and its index figure for March is 123.1, close to the overall index. At the end of February it was at 118.5, meaning it rose by 3.8 per cent in March.

The largest increase was in the category of

Drinks and Tobacco, which went from 141.3 in February to 170.7 in March: a 20.8 per cent jump. But as this category is given a weight of only 1/100 it did not affect the overall figure significantly. The category of Other Goods and Services, with a 15.2/100 weight, has remained unchanged at 127.1 since the end of January.

Clothing and Footwear, with a weight of 6.6/100, showed a slight decrease in March, from 137.1 to 136.1, down 0.7 per cent. Housing, weighted at 35/100, remained unchanged at 119.3.

With 1980 as the base year, the cost of living index in 1981 was set at 107.7, and in 1982 at 115.7. Under the earlier calculation, with 1975 as base year, they were 192.5 and 206.7 respectively.

Under-secretary back from Britain

ILO conference delegation leaves for Geneva on 30th

AMMAN (Star) — Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani will head the Jordanian delegation to the International Labour Organization (ILO) conference to convene in Geneva from 1-22 June, it was announced this week.

Other public sector delegation members will include Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, Dr. Ghaleb Barakat, Rafiq Al-Jundali, Jaber Karam and Isam Shuhail. Members representing the business community are Ali Dajani, Muhammad Al-Hudhud and Omar Abu Zaid.

Labour unions are represented by Khalil Abu Kharna, Mahmoud Hrizalla and Abdul-Halim Khaddam.

The delegation will participate in the Arab Labour ministers' conference preceding the main ILO conference. The team is expected to leave for Geneva 30 June.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar returned from London last Sunday after a one-week visit, during which he visited several labour establishments, especially

those connected with social security, health, employment and safety.

He discussed with British officials the possibility of benefiting from British expertise in health and safety, the Jordan News Agency Petra reported.

In an interview with the London Press Service, he said it could take Jordanian school leavers less than nine months to become competent carpenters, plumbers and construction industry workers if they are put through an accelerated apprenticeship programme.

During his fact-finding mission to investigate industrial relations, he said he was concerned that so many Jordanian students leave school with no marketable skills yet current apprenticeship programmes can take up to three years to turn a teenager into a carpenter or fitter.

As under-secretary, Dr. Abdul Jabbar handles government relations with employers and employees, and came to Britain specifically to inves-

ILO reports stabilisation in employment

GENEVA — The unemployment picture in Western industrialised societies is very bleak and many say it will get even worse in the future.

However, according to James N. Ypsilantis, the International Labour Organization's (ILO's) senior statistician, there is at least one bright spot and it has largely gone unnoticed amid the general gloom: despite stubborn recession and the irreversible advance of labour-saving technology, employment levels measured in absolute figures have apparently stabilised in many countries.

This comment is based on data appearing in the 1982 edition of the ILO "Year Book of Labour Statistics," recently released in Geneva.

An analysis of national job markets from 1972 up to 1982 shows that over this decade employment levels rose perceptibly in Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Four countries, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, however, entered the 1980s with lower levels of employment than before, as the recession

set in. "This does not mean to say that the West can see a light at the end of the unemployment tunnel," Mr. Ypsilantis points out. What it means is that erosion of available work has been stemmed and in some cases is probably on an upswing, he explains.

Since jobs will continue to go, while new ones will be created, it is interesting to look at the employment performance of major economic sectors from 1972 up to 1982 in a representative sample of about a dozen or so advanced market economy countries for which comparable figures are available.

Agricultural sector loses

Agriculture was the biggest employment loser: 1.98 million jobs disappeared in Japan, 729,000 in France, 520,000 in Germany, 151,000 in Finland, 79,000 in the United States, 62,000 in the United Kingdom, 47,000 in Sweden, 42,000 in Belgium, 37,000 in Norway, 36,000 in Switzerland, 28,000 in Australia and 17,000 in the Netherlands.

Two exceptions to this trend were Canada and New Zealand, where agricultural employment rose by 43,000 and 12,000 respectively.

Mining offers a chequered picture. It created 513,000 jobs in the US, 79,000 in Canada, 17,000 in Australia, 4,000 in Norway and remained unchanged in New Zealand.

However, 104,000 mining jobs were lost in West Germany, 61,000 in France, 60,000 in Japan, 47,000 in the United Kingdom, 19,000 in Belgium, 6,000 in Sweden and 2,600 in Switzerland.

A similar chequered pattern can be seen in the construction industry. Employment went up by 1.11 million in Japan, by 781,000 in the US, by 151,000 in Canada, by 6,000 in Australia and in Norway by 5,000.

It decreased by 321,000 in West Germany, by 181,000 in France, by 135,000 in the United Kingdom, by 78,000 in Switzerland, by 35,000 in Sweden, by 30,000 in Belgium, by 24,000 in Finland, by 13,000 in the Netherlands and by 9,000 in New Zealand.

Manufacturing showed a similar pattern. The most notable rise in manufacturing employment was recorded in the United States—1.874 million jobs, followed by Canada with 297,000 and New Zealand with 29,000. Only 20,000 jobs were gained in Japan and 14,000 in Finland.

Many other countries suffered important declines in manufacturing employment: 1.747 million jobs in the United Kingdom, 683,000 in West Germany, 536,000 in France, 275,000 in Belgium, 163,000 in Switzerland, 121,000 in the Netherlands, 73,000 in Australia and 57,000 in Sweden.

Services provide jobs

Employment increased in all branches of the service sector and in all 14 countries under review, with the exception of a decrease of 172,000

Training institution considers French culinary styles

Special to the Star

AMMAN — A French expert, on a three-day visit to Amman earlier this month, had a mutually beneficial encounter with officials at the Hotel Management Training College. The expert, Mr. Andre Portier, is a member of the meals division of Sopex, a French firm dealing in French food supply and exports.

His mission is to visit hotel management schools in different countries, seeking new markets for their export food materials, particularly varieties of flour.

In an interview with The Star, Amman Hotel General Manager Hanna Sawalha said Mr. Portier stayed at the Training Hotel for three days. "He spent about 12 hours in teaching the students with demonstrations of how to make French breads such as brioche, croissant, rolls and tarts."

The French mode of breadmaking is now on trial, "and if it gives a positive result, we will not pick a bone to go in for their help," Mr. Sawalha said.

Mr. Portier left on 10 May for Bahrain on the next stage of his tour.



Jawad Al-Anani

He will investigate how management and unions conduct negotiations during a labour dispute. After lengthy talks with experts at the London School of Economics, the Trades Union Congress and the British government's Conciliation Service, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said it was important for Jordan to develop



Tayseer Abdul Jabbar

more expertise in handling difficult labour situations.

"There has to be direct and skillful conciliation by both parties and communications kept open," he explained.

in jobs in retail trade, restaurants and hotels in West Germany and 5,000 in Finland.

Community, social and personal services were outstandingly the top job providers. They created work for 7,236,000 people in the United States, 1.29 million in Canada, 1.188 million in France, 1.17 million in Japan, 850,000 in West Germany, 823,000 in the United Kingdom, 485,000 in Australia, 381,000 in Sweden, 246,000 in Belgium, 232,000 in the Netherlands, 181,000 in Norway, 168,000 in Finland, 68,000 in Switzerland and 56,000 in New Zealand.

Retail trade, restaurants and hotels ranked second as a source of new employment, having created 3,951 million jobs in the United States, 2.24 million in Japan, 485,000 in Canada, 104,000 in France, 103,000 in Australia, 71,000 in Norway, 67,000 in the Netherlands, 43,000 in the United Kingdom, 29,000 in New Zealand, 22,000 in Sweden, 12,000 in Belgium and 7,000 in Switzerland.

Financing, insurance and business services also contributed in large measure to increased employment. Over the decade under review, 2.827 million additional American workers were hired in this growing sector, 1.83 million Japanese, 481,000 French, 269,000 British, 210,000 Canadian, 156,000 Australian, 120,000 West German, 100,000 Dutch, 68,000 Swedish, 53,000 Finnish, 51,000 Belgian, 37,000 Norwegian, 28,000 Swiss and 23,000 New Zealanders. (ILO Features)

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26 MAY 1983

middle east

ILO proposes \$11 million aid programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan

AN \$11 million programme to help the 2.8 million Afghan refugees now camping in the rugged hills of Pakistan's north west frontier and Baluchistan provinces has been prepared by the International Labour Organisation.

The programme was evolved after an on-the-spot study of the economic, social and environmental needs of the refugees by an ILO team, led by Dr. Dharam Ghal, chief of ILO's Rural Employment Policies Branch. The ILO mission which spent over five weeks in the region was sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with financial support from the government of the Netherlands.

The implementation of the ILO programme, with expected support from the UNHCR, the Netherlands government and from other sources, will bring about a significant improvement in the living standards and earnings of tens of thousands of Afghan refugees over the next three to four years.

"We were not interested in headline-catching projects nor were we in a position to provide multi-million dollar hand-outs", says Dr. Ghal. "What we wanted was to devise aid programmes suited to the cultural and socio-economic conditions of the refugees - programmes tailored to available resources which could yield quick results."

The envisaged outlay of some \$11 million will be used to support ten distinctly different programmes, geared to available human resources and skills of the

refugee population. They range from basic vocational and rural skills training and the setting up of builders' brigades to the development of kitchen gardens, poultry farming, silk production, environmental preservation, domestic energy conservation and handicrafts export promotion. These projects are also expected to benefit the local population.

The mission made a special effort to design projects to benefit refugee women who are traditionally secluded in their compounds. Projects on domestic energy, health and sanitation, handicrafts, poultry farming and silk production are expected to contribute to an improvement in their living standards and generate cash incomes for the family.

Each project has been designed to fill a gap in the economic life of the refugee camps and surrounding country-side. The project to organise builders' brigades, for instance, should relieve, to some extent, the acute shortage of bricks and other building materials and trained artisans. The brigades will be helped to set up brick kilns and its members will be trained in carpentry, bricklaying and other building trades.

"According to Dr. Ghal, these projects "require no elaborate advance preparation or expensive infrastructure and can be launched immediately. All the people we talked to on the spot - the refugees, the officials and voluntary workers - were keen to get these programmes moving."

The project proposals have been submitted to the government of Pakistan for approval. (ILO)

The gains of the Libyan Revolution

By Lisa Nelson

THERE IS little doubt that the Libyan Revolution has done much to improve the lives of the Libyan people. Oppressed and exploited by the Italian colonisers of the early twentieth century and the victims of social inequality and injustice during the reign of King Idris (1951-69), it is only in the last 12 years that social conditions have improved for the mass of the population.

The social experiment embodied in the Libyan Revolution has tackled the problems of housing, education and social services and appears to have been applied successfully.

Libya, a country of 1,755,500 sq. km., has a population of only 2.5 million. This, coupled with the country's vast oil wealth, has facilitated transformations which might well be impossible in different circumstances and in a different society.

Libya's oil wealth has allowed her to "buy" development and modernisation. All construction materials have to be imported and most public buildings - hotels, conference halls, sports centres, etc. - are modern in design and have only recently been built. There are several supermarket/departments store complexes throughout the country, each of which cost some \$45m to build as all materials, and much of the labour, had to be imported.

Housing was one of the first areas to be tackled after the Revolution. During the reign of King Idris, shanty towns mushroomed in the main cities, the majority of people living in shacks with no sanitation, clean water or electric

ity. Today, this old housing has been razed and the city populations rehoused in small, attractive, low-rent apartment complexes offering every modern facility.

Education and health care services are provided free to all. All children attend school to the age of 18 and those that choose to go on to higher education receive free university training. High percentages of women go on to university and many train as lawyers, doctors, architects and engineers.

Girls and boys still attend single sex schools and generally do not mix socially until they enter university. Whereas young women may now leave home to attend one of the large city universities, they are not able to complete their studies abroad, as many of their male peers do, unless they are accompanied by their husband or father.

Great strides have also made in the field of health. Each community has its own health care facilities and great emphasis is being placed on preventive medicine. There have been problems, however, in attracting qualified medical personnel to remote parts of the country. The Faculty of Dentistry at Gar Yunis University, Benghazi has rectified this problem by dividing the country into 14 districts. Two dental students are then admitted to the faculty each year from each district and at the end of their training they return to their own communities to practice.

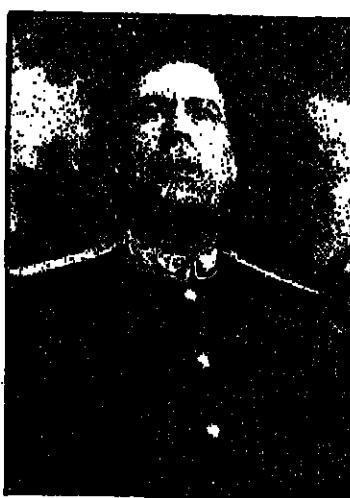
Libya has only now begun to implement the third stage of its development programme - the development of the industrial sector. Just outside

Tunisia joins INMARSAT

Tunisia has joined the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) as the 19th member. The Organisation, founded in 1979, with headquarters in London, provides the satellite capacity for telephone, telex, facsimile and data services to the shipping and off-shore industries around the world.

Each country's investment share in the organisation is intended to reflect its expected usage of the maritime satellite communication system. Member countries of INMARSAT represent more than 85 per cent of the world merchant shipping gross tonnage.

Ships of any nation are able to use the system provided they are equipped with an approved ship earth station. The US, Soviet Union, Britain, Norway and Japan are the largest investors in INMARSAT.



Colonel Qadhafi: Leader of the Revolution

Tripoli factories are being built to produce textiles and petrochemicals. It is in the industrial sector that Libya's small population is a disadvantage. Not only are firms from countries such as West Germany, Britain, France and Romania providing the technical know-how but foreign workers are needed as labour. Workers from neighbouring Tunisia and Egypt already hold menial jobs within the hotel industry and many people from the West work in the oilfields.

The rapid development of the last 13 years has brought many cultural changes in its wake. Traditional Islamic values and customs have been cast aside to make room for rapid expansion.

While Libya's social experiment has been successful in improving the social conditions of her people, in the long-term she may be faced with problems that will be difficult to overcome as a result of the shortage of indigenous manpower and her isolation by much of the West. One further question that needs to be borne in mind is how long her oil reserves and revenues will last, a potential future problem that the government is now attempting to tackle by increasing Libya's self-sufficiency in the agricultural, as well as the industrial sector. South Third World Model

MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

New technique for greening the desert

LONDON - A revolutionary technique for the greening of the deserts has been successfully tested in Egypt. It consists of a polymer (molecule compound) that absorbs 30 times its weight in water. Plants draw their water from the tiny granules, called Agrosoke, which are mixed with sand or soil. The trials, carried out at the agricultural research station in Ismailiya showed that a cubic metre of soil mixed with 3 kg of the granules, required 65 per cent less irrigation. Plants grown in this mix were stronger and healthier than those in similar soils under normal irrigation. Agrosoke is the brainchild of British scientist Allan Cooke.

Joint Egyptian - Sudanese Parliament

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak left Monday for a three-day visit to the Sudanese capital Khartoum to further cement bilateral relations and attend the inauguration of the joint Egyptian-Sudanese Parliament, the first of its kind in the Arab world. The 120-member Parliament was set up under an integration charter signed by Mubarak and Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri last October. The charter outlines a 10-year programme of close policy co-ordination in all fields, including foreign policy and defence.

Saudi loan for Taiwan

TAIPEI - Saudi Arabia has agreed to offer Taiwan a loan of sr 274.4 million (approximately \$83 million) to be used for the construction of underground train tunnels in Taipei. The agreement was signed after three days of discussions between Saudi and Taiwanese officials.

Lebanese religious leaders to meet

BEIRUT - The religious chief of the druze sect in Lebanon, Sheikh Mohammad Abu Shaqra, has stated that all leaders of Lebanese religious sects will meet soon to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the role of religious leaders in preserving unity among the people.

Talks on airbase deadlocked

WASHINGTON - American-Egyptian talks on the conversion of Ras-Banas airport, near Cairo, into an advance base for the use of quick deployment of US forces, have stopped. Pentagon sources said that Secretary of Defence Weinberger has severed the talks due to Egypt's insistence on its sovereignty over Ras Banas. The United States is planning to use the base as a transit point in case American forces have to be called to defend American oil interests.

Soviet ship in the Mediterranean

WASHINGTON - The US Department of Defence reported that the giant Soviet aircraft carrier "Novo Russisk" has sailed into Mediterranean waters for the first time. Pentagon officials explained that the aircraft carrier has entered the Mediterranean through the Black Sea guarded by several rocket-launching destroyers. American experts have expected the carrier to move into the Mediterranean but they do not think it has anything to do with developments in the Middle East.

Qadhafi condemns troops withdrawal agreement

TRIPOLI - Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, angry over the Lebanese-Israeli troops withdrawal agreement, has called upon the Lebanese people to topple their government, the official JANA news agency reported on Monday. In a speech to a mass rally in Tripoli on Sunday condemning the treaty, Qadhafi said the Lebanese masses must take up arms to recover Lebanon's independence lost by this agreement. He described the agreement as being even worse than the Camp David accords signed between Egypt and Israel adding that any agreement that may be signed with Syria and Israel would yet be even worse than the Lebanese-Zionist agreement that made Lebanon lose its total independence.

Middle East in the US

American textbook teaches anti-Arab prejudices

IN 1982, the State University of New York published "The United States and the Middle East" by Philip L. Grosser. The book, intended to serve as a high school level text, is disturbing because of its anti-Arab biases, its severe factual errors, and its tragically flawed presentation of Middle East history. The work is nonetheless prefaced with a glowing introduction by Fred G. Burke, New Jersey State Commissioner of Education, who claims that the book "provides students with the necessary historical and cultural background to aid in comprehending events...this volume objectively, but meaningfully, enables students to appreciate the contributions that this ancient region and its culturally diverse peoples have made to contemporary Western life".

Despite this promising recommendation, the work actually presents its readers with a one-sided, often completely erroneous view of Middle Eastern history and culture, particularly with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict and recent events. Incorrect dates, prejudicial statements, and inaccurate or misleading maps and graphics lead readers to assume that not only are anti-Arab sentiments justified, but that what benefits Israel is necessarily good for the United States as well.

According to Mr. Grosser's interpretation, issues in the Middle East are clearly divided: Arab vs. Israeli, East vs. West, communism vs. democracy. In contrast to the author's frequently condescending, consistently biased treatment of Arabs, Turks and Iranians is his attitude towards Israel and its people.

Factual errors and omissions of important information serve to reinforce the author's biases, and make the book unsuitable for use as an educational text.

Much of the book's inadequacy is a result of Mr. Grosser's slanted political perceptions, including his view of the

Following the publication of the book the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (AADC) urged all ADC members and friends to take the following steps:

- Write to your local school district, and oppose the use of biased and unbalanced texts.
- Write to the State University of New York and protest the publication of The United States and the Middle East.
- Write to teachers and principals in your area to inform them about the book, and enclose copies of this flyer (available from the National Office).
- Circulate the flyer in local schools.
- Should your area schools order the book, notify ADC - we will make every effort to have it removed!

To prevent the use of unbalanced and inaccurate texts in the American educational system is a far easier task than to combat established biases in the future. Act today!

ADC/Action Alert

Symposium on Middle Eastern, American Studies

THE FIRST International symposium under the auspices of the Philip K. Hitti Memorial Fund will come on at the Landmark Centre, University of Minnesota from 3-4 June. The symposium which is sponsored by the Immigration History Research Centre of the University is on the topic "the Arabic-speaking immigration to North America to World War III".

Philip Khuri Hitti was born in 1886 in Shimalan, Lebanon. After graduating with honours from the American University of Beirut, he taught there until he went to the US in 1913 where he obtained his Ph.D. Professor Hitti was the leading authority in the US on the culture, history, religions and languages of the Middle East. Through his writings and lectures, he did more than any person to create an understanding and appreciation of Arabic and Islamic cultures among Ameri-

cans. In 1945, Professor Hitti served as adviser to Arab delegations to the United Nations organizational meeting in San Francisco.

Over the course of a half century, Professor Hitti trained several generations of scholars, both American and Middle Eastern, who now hold leading positions in universities, government and business. He died in 1978 at the age of 92.

In accordance to his wishes, Prof. Hitti's papers are now in the Immigration History Research Centre's Middle East Collection at the University of Minnesota.

To reciprocate the honour bestowed upon it, the University established the Philip K. Hitti Memorial Fund to provide financial support for development of the Middle Eastern, American, collection and sponsorship of



Professor Philip K. Hitti

lectures and publications based on such research. It is also to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the role of Americans of Middle East origin in the building of the society and culture of the United States. Immigration History Research Centre

Somalia: Droughts and war force nomads into towns

By Gordon Maclean

THE LANKY Somali herdsmen, leading his camels across the inhospitable Horn of Africa, has long been the image of the African nomad. He is independent, headless of political frontiers and despising the sedentary existence of the farmer and the urban dweller.

But even in Somalia times have changed. Although the government in Mogadishu is reluctant to admit it, true nomads have dwindled so fast in the past 10 years due to successive droughts and border wars that they now number less than a tenth of Somalia's four million population. Most of the traditional dry-season grazing used by Somali nomads happens to lie across the border in hostile Ethiopia, with the best areas in the foothills of the Harar mountains which get some of the most rainfall in contrast to the

arid landscape nearer the barren coast between Berbera and Djibouti.

Although there are no census figures to back up recent independent findings, it seems the once strongly nomadic tribes of the north-west region around Hargaysa are becoming urbanised, with the number of town dwellers rising steadily.

Recent estimates put the population of the towns in northern Somalia at between 70 and 80 per cent of the total population of the area. Hargaysa itself is growing 11 per cent a year, making it the fastest-growing town in Africa, outstripping Abidjan, the booming capital of Ivory Coast.

Various reasons have advanced for the dramatic change among the Somalis in a land where agriculture was unknown half a century ago and irrigation has been introduced cautiously only in the last decade.

One factor is that even with a population of only one person for every square kilometre, this "density" is more than the land can support, and as the population continues to increase at about 3 per cent a year, the surplus population has to find somewhere else to live, away from the traditional grazing lands.

Apart from Hargaysa, which has swollen to a town of 240,000, most other towns in the north are just overgrown villages. Some nomads have drifted south to Mogadishu, or sneaked illegally across to Kenya, but for many there is nowhere to go - at least within Somalia.

Thus the recent population drain to Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Gulf States has been phenomenal, at least by Somali standards. Because northern Somalia is the nearest source of cheap and fairly energetic man-

middle east

Examples of biased photos and captions from the book "The US and the Middle East"



AMERICAN POPULAR REACTION TO IRANIAN OIL CUT-OFF
In the billboard editorial above, Americans are urged to conserve less gasoline by observing the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit, in order to fight back against the cutting off of oil shipments to the United States by Iran, following the Revolution in 1979. Forarik/Gamma-Liaison



ZIONIST PIONEERS
The difficult physical conditions under which they had to live is suggested by this picture of early Zionist immigrants to Palestine eating in the fields outside their tent village. It was from Palestinian beginnings of this kind that the modern state of Israel was later to develop. Zionist Archives

Save Lebanon concert yields \$300,000

By Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

THE NET result of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee's (ADC) project which was called justifiably, "Save Lebanon Inc.," has netted for the ADC and its subsidiary organization more than \$300,000 collected from many Arab-Americans and friends of Lebanon among the American communities. Highlights of the campaign for fund-raising was the concert which celebrated the rebirth of Lebanon out of the trauma and war devastation. At the concert there was an array of good things, spiritual and otherwise. The symphony of the United Nations, under the direction of American Jewish composer, Joseph Egar, with the Paul Hill Choral presenting Ludwig Van Beethoven with three selections which reflected the change in Lebanon's destiny: from a country of ruin and wounded people, to a country which hopefully will be safe and healthy.

The concert was billed "for the sake of the children save Lebanon," and it took place on Sunday.

It was a refined cultured event which took place at Kennedy Centre in Washington that ending with the routine of well-known comedian Danny Thomas. He was the special guest star of the evening. Present at the concert were Palestinians and Lebanese, Am-

ericans and many people from various nationalities. There were former US senators, James Abourezk and Frank Church, Nick Volotets, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and black Congressmen Walter Fauntroy and John Conyers were also present. Among the large audience were a number of Arab diplomats in the US.

"Save Lebanon" project has succeeded in sending 31 Palestinian and Lebanese children to the United States where they received artificial limbs and obtained medical treatment that they can only get in the US. Many of these children who arrived in the US on Valentine Day, (14 February), were able to return home. ADC intends to bring more children from Lebanon, because there are thousands of these children who were maimed and wounded in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and they need the medical care in the US.

The "Save Lebanon" project is a worthwhile project, which is bringing the Arab-American community together at these crucial days. Arab-Americans who couldn't help effectively during the barbaric war are lending a hand to the project, which is showing a great success.

power, it has become the most favoured recruiting ground for Saudi Arabia's development projects.

There are few incentives to keep young men in Somalia today. The economic situation has gone from

bad to disastrous, especially since the influx of over a million ethnic Somalis from Ethiopia after the military debacle in 1978 resulted in the invading Somali army being routed.

(ONS)

middle east

Gulf war affects economies of the warring nations

By Robert Pouillot
Star Economy Analyst

COLD CASH more than fire power or gunboat ideology will ultimately force Iraq and Iran to sit down at the negotiating table.

The Shatt Al-Arab war has indeed triggered one of the most dramatic cash hemorrhages the Middle East has ever witnessed.

So far, outlays on military hardware, armaments, supplies of spare parts, not to speak of pay, allowances and subsidies given to soldiers, revolutionary guards and officers and all the indirect cost of lost production in factories, amount to about \$50 billion for the two belligerents together. Once the reconstruction bill is added, ranging in estimates from \$100 to \$150 billion, the total reaches about \$200 billion.

And unless the Gulf Cooperation Council members are willing to be dragged in this bottomless pit, the conflict must end very soon. The facts on the ground are quite simple.

Iraq is running dangerously out of cash and moving into heavy borrowing while Iran is doing just the opposite: Its foreign currency holdings are shooting up and old pre-revolution debts are reimbursed.

The explanation is that Tehran, with the Syrian support, has been far more successful in destroying Iraq's ability to export crude oil.

Result: Unable to sell more crude but maintaining a heavy development budget, Iraq was forced to draw down on its foreign cash reserves while the Islamic Republic of Iran, having slashed civilian expenditures, remained free to maximise its crude shipments thanks to heavy discounting during the worst of the glut period.

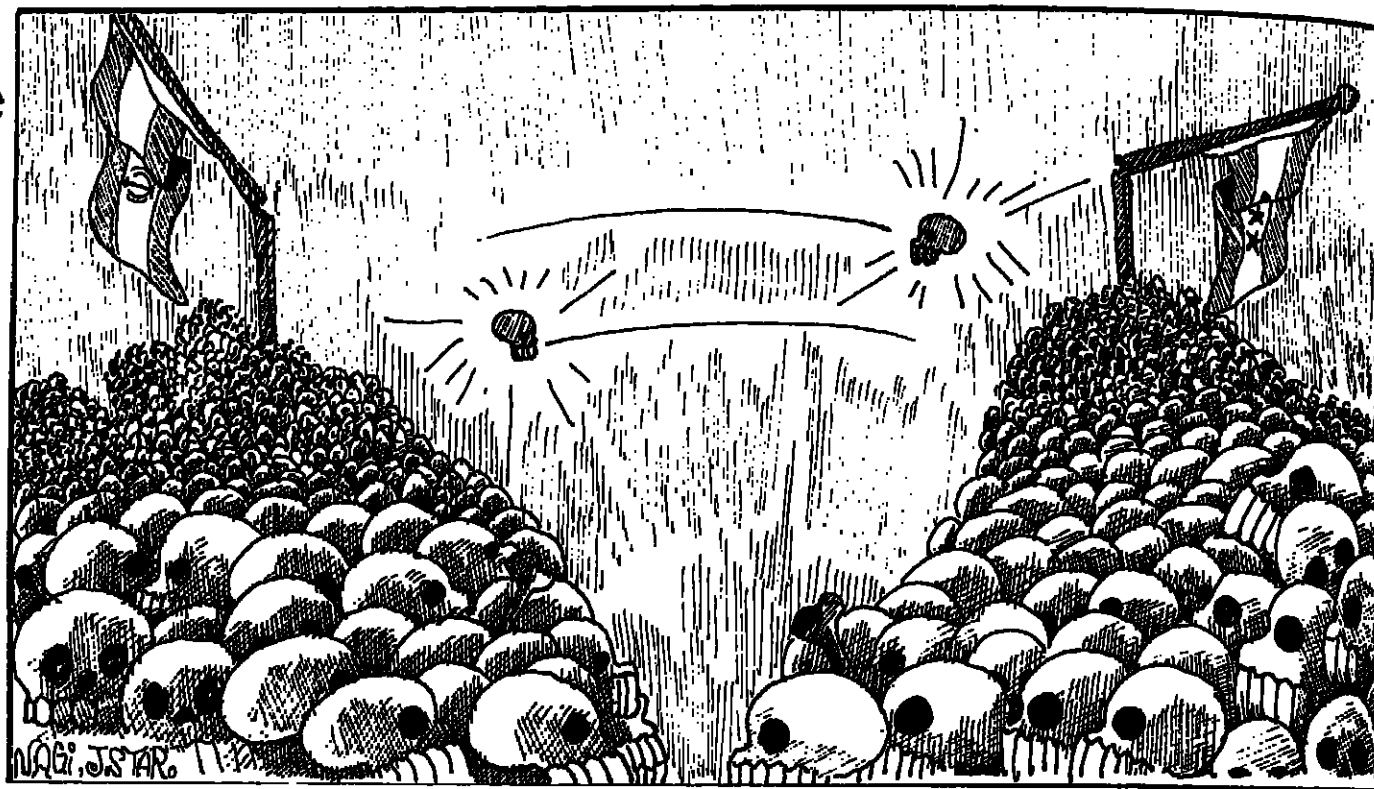
Acid test for Iraq

Since the war erupted, Iraq has been spending \$1 billion a month on defence. The estimate is projected from figures (see table) covering the period between June 1981 to December 1982 showing that Baghdad had to draw down a total of \$19 billion.

As long as the financial cushion could be replenished through oil income, such outflow was manageable. But latest figures, just released last week, show that total deposits held in major international banks of 12 leading industrial countries had dropped to a mere \$1.5 billion by the end of December 1982.

In short, the cash cushion has now disappeared. And with current maximum oil output standing at 800,000 barrels a day (or less than \$700 million a month), there is no way Iraq can foot its monthly war bill any more, let alone pay for basic import needs for the civilian sector and the construction activities.

The cash crunch forced the government to reverse suddenly last fall its traditional policy of paying cash for all its requirements by building up its borrowing beyond straight assistance handed out by Gulf neighbours.



It first came through \$620 million worth of Euroloans contracted by Iraq National Oil Company and the Rafidain Bank. Most of the money flowed from Arab Commercial Banks. Eurocredits had been used only twice before by Iraq in 1975 and 1978 and, in both instances, had been repaid before maturity.

The second credit stream came by opening the tap of government sponsored export agencies among OECD countries. Thus over the 32-month war period, Iraq shows a net cash outflow of at least \$37.5 billion, not to speak of nearly \$20 billion worth of "grants" and "special credits" from GCC members.

Even the expansion of the Iraqi pipeline through Turkey by early summer of 1984 will hardly be enough to cope with such indebtedness if the war lingers on. The project will barely add \$166 million a month in oil income.

No wonder why the credit worthiness of Baghdad established by 75 to 100 of the world's largest international banks has plummeted dramatically since September 1980.

Then Iraq enjoyed a score of 57.7 by the New York-based Institutional Investor carrying out the twice-annual survey. By March 1983, the score had dropped to 31, putting Iraq behind such countries as Egypt, Mexico, Bulgaria, Trinidad and Tobago.

Despite its colossal underground oil reserves now officially put at 59 billion barrels or nearly double earlier government estimates, Iraq has temporarily ceased to be attractive to international lenders. On a scale of over 100 countries, from the USA holding the first position with 96.1 points down to Uganda ranking last with only 4 points, Iraq now timidly holds the 69th position.

Iran's new vista

Iran, on the other hand, is fast improving its credit on the international marketplace to a point where American bankers are showing increasing interest to handle once again Iranian deposits held in London.

Sure enough, the Islamic Republic is still far from having restored its earlier pre-revolution clout on the Euromarkets. In the fall of 1980, its score was a feeble 16.4 and slumped further to the all time low of 11.3 just a year ago. But Tehran has slightly recovered since, though it still remains in the bottom of the 100 list at position 87.

Nonetheless, its foreign currency reserves have been growing steadily since December 1981 shooting up to \$10.3 billion last December. Meanwhile, its foreign commercial debts decreased by a third over the same period. And since January, over \$500 million of debts were repaid to a string of banks (including Citibank and Chemical Bank) and countries (including France and New Zealand).

Furthermore, Iran is in the process of recovering \$1 billion from its pre-revolution commitment to Eurodoll of France.

In all, Iran has enjoyed a net cash infusion of \$5 billion over the last 14 months and its current new policy of withdrawing all previous discounts on oil exports is a measure of its financial assertiveness. The reading in Tehran is that oil sales will pick up much faster in the second half of the year to yield petrodollar earnings close to \$30 billion on a yearly basis.

Position towards major international banks (All in billion US dollars)

Dates	Iraq Deposits	Iraq Debts
June 81	20.1	0.2
Dec. 81	15.7	0.3
June 82	9.5	0.3
(note 1) - Sept. 82	4.9	0.2
Dec. 82	1.5	0.3

Iran Deposits	Iran Debts
6.7	2.7
6.2	2.7
7.0	2.1
8.2	1.6
10.3	1.8

(Source: Bank for International Settlements, Basle)

Until June 1982, figures were computed for 14 different industrial countries and from a number of their bank affiliates domiciled in other countries. But for Sept. and Dec. 82, figures were compiled only from 12 countries, excluding Switzerland, Ireland and offshore branches of US banks, thus reflecting more conservative amounts.

The swings in credit ratings

Score in Sept. 1980	World Rank	World Score
57.7	60	44.5
March 80	59	45.4
Sept. 81	57	42.2
March 82	67	35.2
Sept. 82	69	31.0
March 83		

Iraq World Rank	Iraq World Score
16.4	13.7
94	13.2
95	11.3
97	12.8
94	13.8
87	13.8

(Source: Institutional Investor)

the officers feared Arafat was ready to sell out the revolution.

The sources also said they were angered over recent personnel decisions, including an alleged plan to transfer about 40 officers to Tunisia and place Col. Hajj Ismail in command of Bekaa forces.

Some Fatah sources claim Ismail fled his command at Sidon during the Israeli invasion. Pro-Arafat sources say he was cut off from his men but admit he made mistakes during the battle.

The sources also indicated privately that the mutiny had been instigated by Libya and Syria to destroy Fatah, and take control of the Palestinian movement. Fatah allies of Abu Saleh in Damascus denied Syrian or Libyan involvement.

Meanwhile, the leader of a Marxist faction in the PLO has rejected the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement and called for an Arab eco-

nomie and political boycott of Lebanon for signing the accord.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and with close ties to both the Soviet Union and Syria, also endorsed one of the demands of the anti-Arafat rebels that officers discredited in the war with Israel be removed from command.

He also called on PLO, Syrian and opposition Lebanese forces to begin military and political struggle against the government of president Amal Gemayel and the Israelis.

Hawatmeh said the credibility of the three groups demanded firm action, and as a first step he called on Syria to close its border with Lebanon. Noting that 80 per cent of Lebanon's trade is with the Arabs and most goes through Syria, Hawatmeh said the closing of the Syrian border is a necessity so the Lebanese government can know where its interests lie.

world

World in Brief

Crash victims



• FRANKFURT — Investigators on Tuesday were collecting the pieces of a disintegrated Canadian Starfighter that crashed during a military air show, killing a family of five.

Canadian Air Force spokesman Major Ray Windsor said investigators did not yet have any theories as to why the Starfighter F-104 fighter jet crashed into a West German highway.

A Frankfurt pastor and his family burned to death in their car and a 19-year-old passenger was seriously injured. Flying debris injured two children and damaged 50 cars.

• NEW DELHI — A balcony overcrowded with people watching a marriage ceremony collapsed in a village in Uttar Pradesh, central India, and killed 15 people and injured 48, news reports said on Monday. Twelve people died on the spot before they could be pulled from the rubble in the village near Varanasi, about 700 kilometres southeast of New Delhi, the United News of India said. Three others died later, while 48 people were treated for their injuries at a hospital in Varanasi and released.

• TIGLIONE, Italy — A bus carrying 13 elderly women on a church-run pilgrimage plunged off a cliff along Lake Garda in northern Italy on Tuesday, killing all the passengers and the driver, officials said. The women came from two towns near Milan, authorities said. They were on a pilgrimage to the Madonna of Monte Castello shrine near the lake.

• TOKYO — American space scientist Carl Sagan on Monday called on leaders of space-faring nations to start negotiations on a treaty that would ban all weapons from space. Sagan, speaking to reporters at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, said he and 40 other American scientists have sent a petition to the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China, India and Japan calling for a total ban of anti-satellite weapons in space.

• MILAN — Italian and Swiss police seized 35.5 kilograms of Heroin worth \$14.7 million on Tuesday. Italian police said they arrested Mehmet Gul, 49, of Turkey. Swiss police arrested brothers Necmettin Ozerol, 32, and Erol Ozerol, 44, both of Turkey. Haviak Simoniak of Lebanon and Maria Tassone of Calabria, Italy.

Mozambique Search continues for slide victims "in a war"

MAPUTO (AP) — "Mozambique is in a war situation," Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco told reporters, following a South African air strike on targets around Maputo.

"Our sovereignty has been attacked," Cabaco said late on Monday night, after South African fighters strafed and rocketed suspected hideouts, safe houses and training centres of the African National Congress.

Cabaco made it clear that, despite the raid, he did not consider his Marxist government to be in an active war against the white-minority government of South Africa.

Asked whether Mozambican officials would be willing to confer with South African officials to seek peaceful solutions, he replied, "certainly."

South Africa said the raid was in reaction to the car bomb that the ANC said it planted in Pretoria on Friday outside air force headquarters. The blast killed 18 people and wounded 216.

TEGLIO (AP) — Another massive avalanche pounded this tiny northern village on Monday, a day after a killer slide of snow and mud claimed the lives of at least eight people.

Police said the second avalanche destroyed a house that already had been evacuated and that there were no casualties.

Families, friends, neighbours and other residents — about 350 in all — had just been cleared out of the area for fear of another avalanche when the new wall of snow and mud rolled down, local officials said.

Rescue workers searched through the night for the victims of Sunday's avalanche. Local authorities said eight bodies had been pulled from tons of snow and mud and six had been identified from the Sunday afternoon disaster.

About 20 others who were injured were being treated at a hospital in nearby Sondrio.

Still another avalanche hit the village of San Nicola Di Valfurva in the same province of Sondrio, cutting the only paved road, but causing no injuries, police said.



TEGLIO, Italy — A giant avalanche roared down on this tiny northern village on Sunday, killing nine people and injuring at least 20. Rescue squads continued to search for more people who may have disappeared under tons of snow and mud. Another avalanche pounded the village on Monday destroying a house that had already been evacuated. (AP Wirephoto)

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PLO rebels reject order to end mutiny

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Palestinian officers opposed to chairman Yasser Arafat rejected an order to end their mutiny, PLO sources said Monday, and the leadership of their Fatah faction was to meet soon to decide how to end the revolt.

A spokesman for the rebels said mutineers in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley would disregard an order issued Saturday night by the Executive Committee of Fatah which placed them under the personal command of Arafat and ordered all other Palestine Liberation Organization units to cease communications with them.

The order also reorganized all PLO units, including those of the seven other PLO factions, under a central command headed by Gen. Ahmad Afani. Afani, also known as Abu Mo-

kam, was named commander of all PLO forces in Syria.

In Damascus, a spokesman for Abu Saleh, a Fatah Executive Committee member who broke with Arafat last February, said the mutiny was gaining strength.

But another PLO source close to Arafat and PLO military commander Khalil Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, disputed the rebel claim and insisted that the group of five or six officers had managed to attract only about 20 fighters.

The rebels are believed to be holed up in a village near the northeastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, where Syrian, Palestinian and Iranian forces are garrisoned.

A PLO source said the Executive

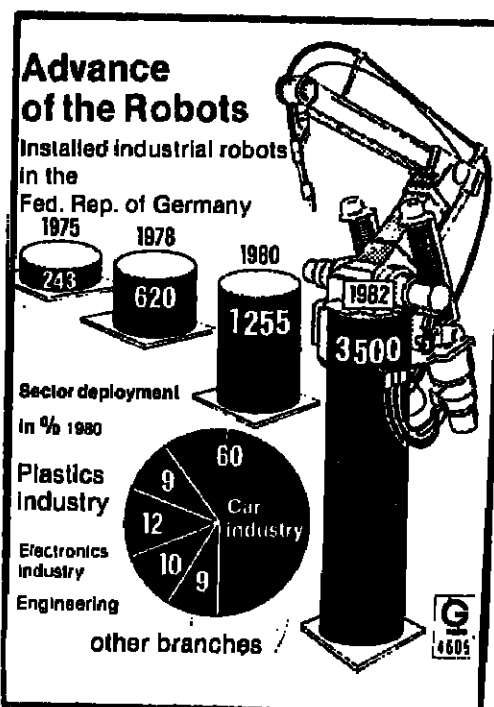
Committee was expected to meet again in a day or two to decide what to do with the rebels. It's for sure we will be finished with them this time, he said, insisting that the Arafat group would not use force against the mutineers. They would probably be expelled from Fatah, he said.

One source claimed, Syrian officers warned that if pro-Arafat troops tried to use force to break the mutiny, Syria would intervene to protect the rebels.

The mutiny began about two weeks ago when Col. Mohammad Moussa, also known as Abu Moussa, tried to take over command of PLO's Yarmouk brigade. Abu Moussa had been operations officer for Fatah based in Damascus.

In Damascus, rebel supporters said

Helper or Job-killer?



WHEN the first industrial robots were put into operation in the Federal Republic of Germany 10 years ago the aim was to relieve the labour shortage and raise production. Monotonous, heavy, dangerous or onerous jobs are the main operational field for the "voiceless servants."

Most of the 3,500 robots installed in this country are on the welding lines of the German automobile industry. The speedy onward march of the robots is no longer due to a labour shortage.

Mechanization was decisive for the purpose of rationalization.

However one cannot generalize by calling robots "job-killers." Industrial robots are competing first of all today with the automobile and electronics industry in East Asia.

It is the robots which are helping Europe to stand up to this competition. In this respect therefore they are safeguarding jobs that otherwise would be threatened with extinction.

(INP/Globus)

Neutrality in Sweden celebrates its centenary

By Mahmoud Rashid Bakr
Special to the Star

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association, the oldest existing peace organization in the world, celebrated its centenary on Easter Saturday.

About 80 MPs gathered at the old Hotel Rydberg in Stockholm on 2 April 1833 to found the Association. At their first meeting they discussed a proposed Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament), Bill about Swedish neutrality.

The idea of neutrality met with heavy resistance. It was considered "unworthy" of the descendants of Charles XII and Gustavus Adolphus. But Sweden became neutral country all the same.

Law, not violence — August Strindberg was one of the many famous people who joined the organization. He campaigned a great deal for arbitration, maintaining that disputes between nations should be solved by legal means and not by violence.

There is now an International Court, but the peace movement's objective is compulsory arbitration in the event of disputes.

The Swedish peace movement has worked for many different causes in the 100 years it has existed. It has demanded peace research and now has the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, SIPRI, in Sweden.

Another cause adopted by the Swedish peace movement was the right to refuse to

bear arms, and conscripts can now opt for non combatant service.

No war with Norway — The main concern of the Swedish peace movement at the century was to prevent an outbreak of war between Sweden and Norway when Norway wanted to dissolve the union between the two countries.

Demonstration marches took place on the streets of Stockholm and all over the country in 1905.

The demonstrators carried banners reading: "Peace with Norway", "Justice to Norway". War was averted.

During the 1950s, many Swedes wanted Sweden to have nuclear weapons. The peace movement and other groups worked to oppose this, and they turned the tide of public opinion. Where, as 40 per cent of Sweden's population wanted nuclear weapons in 1957, only per cent did so in 1969.

A nuclear-free Nordic area — What are the objectives of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association today. They include international disarmament, a nuclear free zone in the Nordic area with the ultimate aim of a nuclear-free world, a ban on Swedish exports of arms, and refusal to perform compulsory military service.

The Association publishes a journal "PAX" in the Swedish language.

A "Build — a Bridge-for-Peace" demonstration is being planned for October this year. Tomas Magnusson, Chairman of the organization, says, "We are expecting at least 200,000 participants. This will be enough for a hand-in-hand demonstration between all the Stockholm embassies of the nuclear weapons countries."

Nobel prize writer predicts war between East and West

LONDON (AP) — Exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn said in an interview published on Monday that living abroad has made him pessimistic that the West will resist Communism, and he believes wars are inevitable.

The Nobel prize-winning writer, who lives in the United States after being exiled in 1974, was interviewed by columnist Bernard Levin of the "Times" of London during his visit here earlier this month to receive the Templeton prize for progress in religion.

In the full-page copyright interview, Solzhenitsyn said: "Nine years in the West have made me into a pessimist, looking from the East I used to ascribe to the West far more strength, far more determination and steadfastness whereas now I would no longer guarantee that the West would withstand invasion by Communism, whilst being taken over, subverted, by Communism."

"It is possible that the whole struggle of humanity against Communism will take far longer than we originally believed and my greatest hope is in those who have already gone through the horrifying decades of totalitarian oppression and have not been broken and have survived."

Asked how he sees the future of the west, he said, "...I consider a war — not a nuclear war, but a war — as inevitable. In other words, I include in this all the explosions from within, all the so-called national liberation wars, and I think quite a lot of countries in Europe are very close to such explosions...they won't be a status quo — not for one year can we see a status quo."

Spy accused after \$3m vanishes

By Robin Smyth

BONN (ONS) — Spies who come in from the cold must be prepared to furnish receipts for all their cloak-and-dagger expenditure if they don't want to be accused of fraud.

Take the case of Egon Franke, who for 13 years was Minister for Inter-German relations under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and responsible for buying the freedom of thousands of political prisoners and would-be emigrants to the West held in Communist East Germany's prison cells.

Under his authority large sums of money were moved eastwards across the Iron Curtain in necessarily secretive ways. When Franke left his ministry after the fall of the Schmidt Government last October, the auditors found gaps in the accountability of his subordinates which to them seemed to go beyond the call of secret diplomacy.

Investigators were chiefly intrigued by the expenditure of \$3 million about which Franke and one of his ministerial aides, Edgar Hirt, gave allegedly unsatisfactory accounts.

Now, after an all-party investigation, the State Public Prosecutor has brought preliminary legal proceedings against Franke and Hirt for fraudulent conversion and suppression of documents. Franke's parliamentary immunity has been lifted.

A 70-year-old survivor of Nazi jails, Franke is a leading figure in the right-wing old guard of the Social Democratic Party (SPD). He has dismissed the allegations against him as a "propaganda witchhunt" and "an unscrupulous slander campaign for electoral purposes".

Franke has threatened legal action against anyone who publicly casts doubt on his honour and has welcomed the legal proceedings as a chance to clear his name.

During Franke's 13 years in the Government the freedom of an estimated 16,800 prisoners in East Germany was bought with West German money, and nearly 200 West German secret agents were exchanged for captured East German spies. To reunite families divided by the Iron Curtain, 46,000 East German citizens were brought to the West.

Franke insists that the absence — or destruction

— of written records as to who received money was essential to the success of this humanitarian venture, which continues under the new Government.

Already the East German authorities have let it be known that the "humanitarian endeavours" between the two Germanies will suffer if they are drawn into a scandal which they consider a purely internal West German affair.

Representatives of the Christian churches in Berlin have expressed alarm about the likely repercussions for people in the East waiting for a transfer to the West.

The SPD is not treating the allegations against Franke and his assistant as an election manoeuvre by the new Government. The SPD representative on the parliamentary committee joined colleagues of the other parties in deciding that the transactions merited full investigation.

The inquiry moved into a more serious phase after the discovery of a strange "money washing" operation in Berlin. Four years ago the Roman Catholic welfare association Caritas was persuaded to receive a fictitious donation from Franke's ministry for close on \$3 million.

Caritas then returned this "money" to the ministry in a secret transaction without receipts. A Caritas official says that the organization (which has been cleared of all blame) consented to the ministry's operation only because it was told the money was needed for urgent humanitarian projects. The question is where the money went when it left Caritas's hands. There has been no suggestion on any side that Franke made dishonest use of any of the ministry's funds. Hints have been dropped in the German Press that irregularities might have occurred at lower levels in his ministry.

According to West German newspaper reports, among possible transactions in which some of the money may have been used was a complicated three-cornered prisoner exchange at an Iron Curtain crossing point.

This involved a high-ranking Soviet spy held by the South African secret service. However the investigators are reported to have encountered improbabilities and contradictions in the accounts of this incident which influenced them in their decision to recommend full inquiry.

What's New?



VW's summer special

HOW the good weather brings out the special editions, especially in the fiercely contested supermini class where the arrival of the Vauxhall Nova is causing a flutter among the established models. Ford, for instance, has brought out a special version of the Fiesta, the Finesse while VW has responded with two special editions of the Golf, the Driver and the GX.

The Driver, at around JD 9550, is based on the 1300, but despite the addition of twin headlights, remote-control mirrors, wide wheels and tyres, mouldings and stripes, more mouldings and stripes, more instruments, sports steering wheel and special trim, it costs JD 400 less than the standard car.

26 MAY 1983

Why the system still needs Stalin

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW — Thirty years ago the Soviet Union and much of the world beyond was shaken by the news of the death of Stalin, "leader of the peoples, though who didst give birth to man, thou who didst make fertile the earth."

Three decades is a short time in history and no one should be surprised that the great dictator's shadow should still fall heavily across this country. It is there when one travels through the marble palace stations of the Moscow subway for six cents a ride — Stalin's demagogic gesture to a people whom he sweated to build a powerful state.

It is there when the planners consider the latest bad harvest, for Stalin not only took from the peasants to create the industry that alone could give him the sort of power he wanted. He came close, too, to destroying by his bloody collectivisation the village Russia that was for centuries the country's heart and soul.

It is there in the handsome uniforms that Stalin restored to his soldiers and which would delight the generals of the old Russian empire. And it is there, too, around today's leadership who still inhabit a world of power apart, practitioners of the mystique of command that Stalin imposed on a utopian revolution.

Although there are Russians, some even close to power, who fight to escape from the shadow, few are surprised by its presence. Power and pain are twin themes in Russian history, as natural partners as sun and moon.

Great leaders have usually brought pain and they remain vivid in the popular mind. A Moscow theatre is presently playing a drama about Ivan the Terrible. When Ivan makes his first appearance accompanied by Matyuta Skuyatov, whom every Russian schoolchild knows was the Tsar's Beria, the audience sits chilled as if this is only history.

This particular shadow has for the most part been removed from Soviet life. Beria, the last practitioner of the evil trade of Stalin's police chief, has been condemned to utter, disapproving silence. The



Stalin

lawlessness that was so essential to Stalin's autocracy has been done away with, not least because this is in the interest of the new ruling establishment.

A decree of the Central Committee, issued under Khrushchev, forbids the secret police from investigating members of the Central Committee, the party's high command. It remains in force whatever may have happened to the rest of the Khrushchev's works. All Soviet citizens in some measure benefit from this.

To demolish more of the Stalin legacy, though, is to come dangerously close to shaking the Soviet system. The emergence of Yuri Andropov as the new party leader nevertheless raises the problem again, even if there is small promise of substantial change.

The dilemma is that the party is Stalin's beneficiary. Pushkin, supposed to have murdered his way to the throne, warning his son not to ask how he had achieved supreme power. "It is enough that you are innocent. You will now rule by right."

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW (ONS) — The disappearance from public view for more than five weeks of Konstantin Chernenko, once Brezhnev's heir apparent, has revived Russian talk of power shifts in the Kremlin.

This is more than the usual mildly sadistic interest the ruled have in the misfortunes of their rulers. Kremlin politics is of course partly about power and power: what Lenin called the question of "who-what?" But it is also about "who-what?" Soviet life and Soviet relations with the world will be affected by the purposes for which power, once securely won, will be used.

The simplest explanation of Chernenko's absence is that he has been ill with a cold, flu, or pneumonia. Several explanations have been offered by Soviet officials. He is after all in his seventies.

He has, what is more, an important date to prepare for. The Central Committee is planning to hold a plenum in June or July on ideological matters and, as secretary in charge of ideology, Chernenko will make the main report. This would be his first big public performance since Brezhnev's death last November.

All the decades of power have so far been preserved. Chernenko's portrait hung in its proper place in Moscow at May Day celebrations. In Minsk it was even hung next to Andropov's, of No. 2 status in the party that Moscow protocol does not accord him. His signature has appeared with those of other Politburo members on two recent obituaries.

26 MAY 1983

The party today is indeed largely innocent of direct involvement in Stalin's crimes. Andropov was only a junior party secretary in a town far from Moscow when Stalin died. The baby of the Politburo, Mikhail Gorbachev, was still a teenager in 1953. And yet Stalin gave them the right and the power to rule.

This explains the closing of the ranks around Stalin's memory when Khrushchev was removed from power 19 years ago. In 1970 a bust of Stalin was put on his grave in the Kremlin behind the Lenin Mausoleum from which Khrushchev had had his embalmed corpse secretly and without ceremony removed. Governments, a foreign writer commented, "do not erect monuments, even small ones, to people they consider criminals."

By 1979, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, official notices referred only to a "negative" side in Stalin and to his "mistakes". When his old comrade in arms, Anastas Mikoyan, had died a year earlier he was denied the honour of a burial in the Kremlin because Brezhnev and other members of the Politburo recalled with distaste Mikoyan's brave criticism of Stalin in the Khrushchev period.

Last month when three newspapers printed articles to commemorate the nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Marshal Tukhachevsky, the most brilliant military mind the Soviet Union has known, there was not a hint that Stalin had had him killed in 1937.

The life of the man who had foreseen the coming war with Germany, whose thinking led to the invention of the superb Y34 tank and the application of rocketry to the battlefield, was merely said to have been "tragically cut short". In Khrushchev's time Pravda would at least have admitted that he had died as a result of the "cult of personality", a code phrase for Stalin's misdeeds, but even that muffled admission is too much for today.

It is difficult to find anyone in Moscow who believes that Andropov will pick up the Khrushchev axe to chop away anew at this bowdlerised Stalin legend.

One of the unplanned results of Brezhnev's partial rehabilitation of Stalin was the dissident

movement. The 1966 trial of Slonimsky and Daniel marked the beginning of a new-Stalinist attack on alternative thinking, even on that which tried to stick to Marxist-Leninist rails.

The charges against Nikolai Bukharin, the party leader and thinker whom Stalin had executed in 1938, are apparently again in force though Khrushchev had dropped them. Bukharin is an inspiration for many who believe that Marxism-Leninism can and should be adapted.

As long as he remains under anathema, experimental thinking will be dangerous — as the group of Moscow intellectuals presently waiting trial for this "Eurocommunism" opinions have discovered. And yet, as someone who knows the circle from which these young men come, remarked: "They seemed to be asking exactly the sort of question that should be asked."

The most vulnerable part of Stalin's bequest is the economy, where centralised control was sweetened by pseudo-socialist, and with time increasingly denigrating, gestures such as the six cents subway fare and a system of subsidies that removes all economic sense from much of everyday life.

The roots of Stalin's lingering popularity among some ordinary Russians lie here, for those old enough to remember him associate his rule often with prices that never went up and often went down (on vodka, not least). That Russian peasants were being wrung dry in their ravaged villages isn't recalled. The taxi drivers who have been seen in Moscow and Kiev with Stalin pictures in their cabs would probably not understand this point even if it were made to them.

But the debate that Andropov has begun on economic matters is nevertheless driving towards some at least of the fundamentals of the neo-Stalinist economy. All the more reason for trying to lop it off any political significance and the silence with which the country met his anniversary. It was the silence of minds that would rather avoid uncomfortable thoughts, not the silence of assured dogma.

(London Observer Service)

Brezhnev's 'heir' disappears

But doubts remain. It seems very likely that his ideological brief does not extend to the cultural world. Representatives of important cultural institutions have said that they are not responsible to Chernenko.

He no longer has the powerful post of head of the Central Committee's general department, which he ran for almost all the Brezhnev period. It is also unclear whether news of his illness has circulated to his important subordinates — such as newspaper editors — as is the usual practice.

What is feeding the speculation is an impression that has developed, and probably been encouraged, that Chernenko stands for the Brezhnevian status quo while Andropov stands for change. Andropov supporters have been saying for some weeks now that Andropov has reached a difficult moment, that decisions have to be made on reforming the economy and appointing new people who are keen and able to carry out the reforms.

One of the hardest things to do in a one-party state is change people at the top. Andropov took over as party leader with his hands tied, for he inherited all Brezhnev's cronies and men of confidence.

He has now to build up a constituency for change within the Central Committee, the party's parliament. The signs are that he has not done so yet. The failure to call a plenum of the Central Committee this spring is being taken as a sign of this.

On what grounds can Andropov remove men who accumulated power under Brezhnev? Khrushchev was able to nail some of his opponents as Stalinists. Brezhnev could remove Khrushchev's men after the party bosses lost their patience with the latter. But Brezhnev left the scene with reputation largely intact. The faults for which he is, in roundabout way, taxed are those of omission rather than commission.

Andropov has one weapon to hand — revelations of corruption and incompetence throughout the party and government. No senior figure has yet been implicated but the inference is plain that some must be guilty at least excessive tolerance. Investigations that are now under way into the case of Brezhnev's police chief, Nikolai Shestakov, may be crucial to this tactic.

Stories are being put around that show Shchegolev in a very tight light. One has to do with the delivery of 50 Mercedes Benz cars to the police, of which 20 unaccountably went astray. The press is taking the lid off some amazing local police scandals. The police force in Chelyabinsk region was so rotten that the party has had to draft 1,800 trusted factory workers into the force.

Moscow police headquarters, now run by the ex-KGB Chief Vitaly Fedorchuk, is sending out its own investigating teams all over the country. A large group recently arrived in Georgia and at once carried out raids on well over 100 "underground" businesses. The Moscow men ap-

parently knew exactly where to look. Why didn't the Georgian police?

The party at all levels from the Central Committee down has so-called Administrative Organs Departments whose job it is to watch the police closely. One regional head of this department has been publicly declared at fault. And if these officials have been guilty of, to put it mildly, oversight, what about their bosses higher up the party? It seems that Andropov has found a promising pressure point for negotiating with the regional party barons who make up the nucleus of the Central Committee.

He may also have found a pressure point for the Politburo and other senior leaders. He has got Politburo agreement for drawing up lists of all the valuable presents that have been given to topmost officials. There is talk of a superb dagger in a diamond-encrusted sheath that Brezhnev was given in Azerbaijan when the new Politburo member Gaidar Aliyev was party chief there. The implication is that this and some other presents went way beyond the bounds of decency.

Andropov's strength is that these moves are so obviously on the side of virtue. He can count on the support of the army which, through its regional commanders, is well-informed about local affairs and is known to be displeased by the extent of corruption. Andropov himself appears in this respect beyond reproach. A popular story has it that he has renounced all his privileges to live modestly on his salary. A myth, perhaps, but in the Kremlin's game of "who-what?" a useful one.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

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US 'good intentions'

THE UNITED STATES has managed again to convert difficult situations into complex ones by intervening in Middle Eastern politics under the umbrella of good intentions. This time the US got involved in an already sensitive and explosive issue like the Lebanese one and left us at a situation where war seems the only likely event.

With the formal signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on troop withdrawal from Lebanon the Israelis now have the legal pretext to keep more than 25,000 Israeli soldiers on Lebanese soil. In other words, thanks to the United States the agreement has legitimised Israel's presence in Lebanon since Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon is connected with Syrian and PLO withdrawal from the Bekaa Valley. It is naive on the Arab side to think that the United States did not perceive the ramifications of the agreement at a time when Syria's position was clear from the very beginning.

A reversal of Syria's stance now from the agreement will be too embarrassing and will be considered by the Syrians as another victory for Israel.

On the other hand the more accurate method should have been to put up Arab pressure, especially from Saudi Arabia, on Syria before the ratification of the agreement. Arab differences must be solved at all costs by Arabs only and not by the whole world in order not to present a distorted picture on what is going in Lebanon. Israel is already using the current stalemate to its interest and is blaming Syria for the delay of foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon.

But there are facts to be remembered by the US and the world where Lebanon is concerned. First, Israel was the aggressive party in the conflict and not the Syrians, the Palestinians or the Lebanese. Second, the United States when it took upon itself to mediate between the Lebanese conflict knew from the beginning that the Syrians and the Palestinians must be approached very carefully so as to allow an honourable way out to all parties from the complicated situation that resulted from Israel's June invasion of Lebanon. Third, the United States should have never allowed the signing of the agreement to take place without unleashing Arab efforts first in an attempt to convince Syria and the PLO to agree to the withdrawal.

The responsibility of the United States does not end with the signing of the agreement between Israel and Lebanon; promising Lebanon millions of dollars and lifting the F-16 embargo against Israel, but it only begins there. As things look right now the only possible event in the area is the outbreak of war between Syria and Israel in the Bekaa Valley. If war breaks out then we can make sure that Soviet Union will be involved in it in one way or the other as it has already stated this in public.

What can we expect from the United States if this happens? Will it continue its good-intentions role in the area or will it take sides with its "natural ally" and that is Israel?

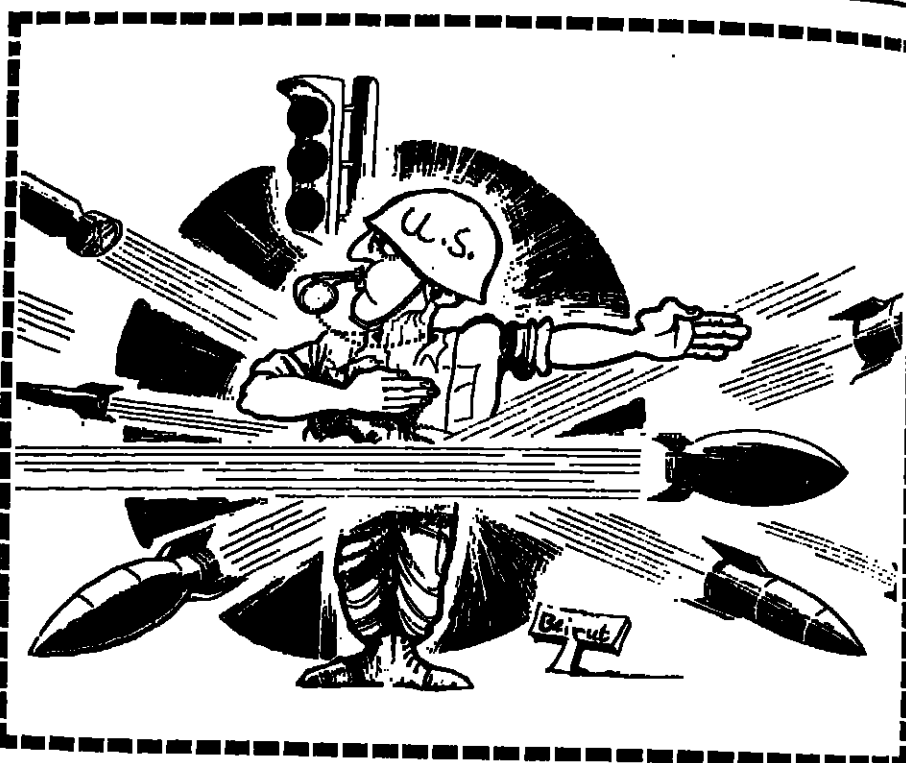
A comfortable figure?

The figure of 1.6 per cent for the rise in the cost of living index in Jordan for inflation - during the month of March, at first glance appears comfortable. Anyone can live with 1.6 per cent inflation, one is tempted to say - in fact, it is one of the attributes of a healthily growing economy.

But when one takes that figure and compounds it over a 12-month period, the picture is different. The process, starting with a base index of 100 at the beginning of the year, gives us a figure of 120.9 after 12 months in other words, an annual inflation rate of nearly 21 per cent.

All this from a mere 1.6 per cent general price rise in one month seems a bit far-fetched. After all, inflation under the last five-year plan as a whole averaged only around 11 per cent not low, but at least it was fairly steady, and less than many countries could boast.

The cost of living index changes also fluctuate from month to month, so the March figure may not be any indication of a trend. But it is enough to make us sit up and take notice. A sustained period of price expansion in Jordan, brought about partly by the presence of large sums of money having their origin elsewhere and by a high level of foreign development assistance, under present circumstances would not be met with a corresponding increase in national production. The result could be uncomfortable.



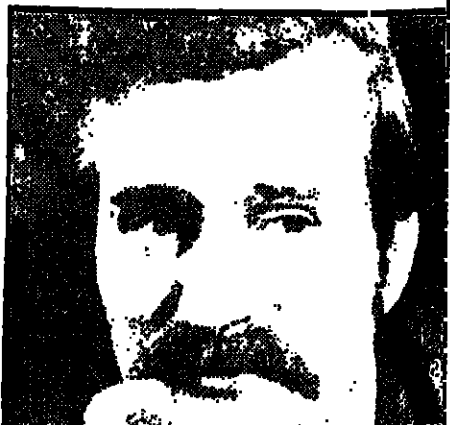
OPINION

"A second chance is all anyone wants in life, isn't it?" - Edna O'Brien, Irish novelist.

"You have to be very careful when you decide what your ambition in life is, because you might just achieve it. And then what?" - Martin Scorsese, US film director.

"Recovery is here and it's time to buy." - Donald Regan, US treasury secretary.

"No matter how formidably Communism bristles with tanks and rockets, no matter what success it attains in seizing the planet, it is doomed never to vanquish Christianity." - Alexander Solzhenitsyn.



"Science will always find an ally in the Church each time that you strive to promote man and his authentic environment." - The Pope, addressing 200 scientists gathered in Rome for the 350th anniversary of Galileo's house arrest by the Church.

"I will not allow them to keep me like a prisoner in a cage, taking the underground." - Walesa, Polish Solidarity leader.

"Serious journalism is a high-risk enterprise." - The Sunday Times, London, on its purchase of rights to the forged Hitler diaries.

"This ain't Vietnam, and it sure as hell better not end the way Vietnam ended." - Deane Hinton, US ambassador to El Salvador.

Letters

No captains in "The Brig"

To the editor:

After reading your article on 'The Brig' 12 May, I thought it would be only proper to point out the mistakes in it. I write not to offend the integrity of your paper, but as a point of better correspondence and communication. As the director of 'The Brig', I found that such errors would not aid our production's effort. To begin with the picture was credited to the wrong students. It should read as follows: (Left) Hassan Muhammad Kharisat as Prisoner no. 5 and (Right) Nidal Issa Sulaiman as Sergeant Grace in 'The Brig'. The play doesn't have a Captain Lintz. The highest rank is sergeant. The play traces the experiences of 7 prisoners and not 11 prisoners. I am the director of the play and not the producer. My name is not Fared Al-Aboudi, but rather Fared Al-Oboudi (Yes, there is a difference in spelling and pronunciation. I wish to be credited properly. As it stands, your news item has misrepresented the information in a matter that does not include opinion which you have the right to reserve, but in a matter that involves correct labeling and transfer of information. It is up to you, Sir, to see that it is corrected.

Fared Al-Oboudi
Yarmouk University
Irbid.

26 MAY 1983

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



Arab need for change

Greetings to Jerusalem!

The Alliance between the United States and Israel, written or unwritten, is a reality that needs little proof. This reality is not an illusion; a mirage of our Arabian deserts, but a fact of life that we Arabs must recognize, understand and live with. It makes true the statement that states have no permanent friends or permanent enemies, only interests. Right or wrong the United States, the West including perhaps even the Soviet Union, have insisted and continued to insist on the 'right' of Israel to exist. As if it were Israel's existence that has been in jeopardy, and as if it were Israel who has been wronged, colonized, threatened and abused.

The Arabs must change and whether we like it or not, we must adapt ourselves to the new realities of world politics. Perhaps the change at first within ourselves, should one day allow us to deal with problems that are far beyond our control now. We are a suffering people. We suffer physically and mentally. We have abused ourselves and gave opportunity for others to abuse us. Layers of our flesh have been stripped while we are still supposedly alive. Does any young Arab remember Iskandarun? An Arab proverb states in wonderment, "If the adversary is the judge, can justice be had? Internally, we have turned our people into on-lookers and by-standers whose major concern has become the pursuit of material existence; while externally, we have been turned into mere objects, pawns in the hands of others. Some souls still cry, "Not by bread alone!"

What should we lament first, our physical or mental suffering? Of people seeing their talents, their lives, their work wasted. Their lands plundered by aliens while their hands tied and their minds fettered. Of strength and courage replaced by weakness and disunity and strangled by the fear of change. Change, deliberate change is freedom and the promise of life. Patching and partial solutions may divert the mind momentarily but will not solve the problem. Surely this generation must realize how harsh will the judgement of history be. How much will be lost when we seem to have lost ourselves?

It is not the thinking man's job to deny one reality at the expense of another, but to include and connect. Finally to arrive to some conclusions; Israel is an ally of the West and is considered as an advance beachhead in case of need. Just this last week the EEC Ministers demanded that Greece should recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with her. Whether democratic or republican, the successive American administrations since Kennedy have come to view Israel as a useful and trusted ally; a strategic as well as a tactical one. Every administration since 1960 has increased its military, economic and political support of Israel. Mr. Wolf Blitzer, writing in the World Paper, (May 1983, p.4), candidly states, "The United States maintains nearly 300,000 soldiers in Western Europe and almost another 200,000 in the Far East..." Aside from the few hundred troops it maintains in Sinai and Lebanon, it has little land presence. Ostensibly so, for Mr. Blitzer continues "...One probable reason for that limited US presence is an awareness that Israel, after mobilizing its reserves in 48 hours, can assemble a highly efficient, battle-tested and reliable army consisting of over 400,000 troops." Why this "reality" has been used against us is a question that gives food for thought, for surely the Arabs, after 35 years of Israeli abuse, must have proven themselves immune to the blandishments of Communism.

Israel is still in Lebanon, and even after and when it leaves, the situation has changed drastically to its advantage. And in spite of 242, 338 and other resolutions, declarations or declarations, Israel is still in occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Have these been forgotten? The United States' President declares that the time has come to release the 75 F-16 warplane bombers to Israel. These war planes have been held up until Israel withdrew from Lebanon. A commentator suggested that this gesture would pave the way for better American-Israeli relations which reportedly have deteriorated in recent months. Some countries in the region, at "war" with Israel have only 84 planes in their entire air force! Secondly, this writer has not been aware that American-Israeli relations have deteriorated! Israel has not yet withdrawn from Lebanon and Mr. James Abu Rizk's committee has just released a report in Washington states that Israel costs the United States not \$2.5 billion annually as has been previously believed, but nearly \$10 billion per year. A sum of about \$3130 per Israeli capita at the time that there are 10 million Americans unemployed and aid to the aged, the poor and medical aid, has been sharply cut down.

We should think about these realities. May be we should withdraw from the world and concentrate on internal building. More existence does have its own justification and we need to survive in the face of this advancing monster. To exist and change. May be we should begin thinking of a guerrilla people's war. Maybe, maybe this, maybe that but in the absence of information at our hand, our greatest asset is our continued survival.

The tide of isolationism

IN THE strict lexical sense of the word, 'isolationism' stands for an attitude of separatist non-participation in international affairs. In the present context it is taken to mean withdrawal from public interests and worries. Such withdrawal can be deliberate or voluntary; or it can be due to superimposed enforcement. Both types of isolationisms are detrimental to the individual and to society.

rebellious spite and revenge on his wife. He kills her in a fit of madness, and lives after her in remorse-killing misery. Such can be the detrimental effect of enforced isolationism.

Yet the deliberately and voluntarily-sought individual isolationism might develop no less serious results. The deliberate non-participation in public troubles and worries might turn into a sort

just for gain have taken almost everybody in the grip.

Yet whether it is the individual or categorical isolationism, the problem can be attributed to one and to only one factor. It is this peculiar perpetuation of the jigsaw puzzle of piecemeal statelings maintained to perpetuate the isolationist tendencies of the leaderships to keep in the saddle, most often imposed against real public consensus, and surviving through the foreigner's good will. Almost all such statelings' energies and resources are being looked up into the misconception that development can be achieved by each statelings exclusively and separately. In the make of single-handed statelings development, the common outcry of the masses to stay the hands of the aggressors and their patrons is drowned in oblivious silence. And what has national isolationism and fragmentation reaped except the misfortune that pro-enemy scheming is winning ground? Has not Egypt fallen out of the common road of struggle? Isn't Lebanon following suit these days?

By Henry Matar

of an unhealthy egoist whose only worry is to keep himself from harm even though everything else around him goes to hell. He has caught the infectious disease of worldly lucre and has grown into a shallow, one-channelled, machine-like and escalating opportunist. "Why should I care," he says to himself "if everything goes to ruin, but if I can still satisfy my lust for more gain and self-advancement? Damn that intuition of the masses that urges change. The masses are nothing but some stupid flock that can be led the way you want." Yes, change, (oh! means the end of the fool's paradise he has built up for himself at the expense of the common weal. Such a dangerous isolationist might fight for keeping things as they are. He cannot direct the dagger to himself.

Unfortunately enough, both types of isolationists - the suppressed and the voluntary - wax in the Arab world of today. At one end of the scale there is the inertia of the many; and at the other end, there is the opportunism of quite a good number whose egotism stops at nothing. The sum-result is the loss of interest in and the indifference to what is happening around. Apart from the very few participants in the resistance, have not all the rest watched the tragic loss of Palestine and the brutal invasion of Lebanon, stupefied of mind and soul? Have not the overwhelming majority succumbed easily petrified victims to the will of the aggressor? Inertia and transitory, temporary

The vicious circle

By Osama El-Sherif

Arab politics is funny sometimes. Consider the Lebanese situation: When Israel invaded Lebanon the whole Arab world cried against and denounced this act of aggression. The only country that fought the Israelis was Syria because it had to since its troops were in the same areas Israel wanted to occupy and also to come out of the war as the only Arab state that tried to stop Israel. But the heroic fight against the massive Israeli invasion came from Palestinians and Lebanese nationalists.

At the end, Israeli regular armies managed to overcome national resistance and entered West Beirut, forced its own demands on the Palestinians and then the Lebanese government. The operation took more than four months to accomplish. The rest of the Arab world watched an Arab country torn apart and then forced to submit to its new landlords.

In the beginning, Arab rhetoric was directed against the United States which was said to have given the "green light" to Israel to go ahead in its "Peace for Galilee" operation. But as the fighting stopped and Beirut was taken hostage with thousands of Palestinian fighters inside, the same Arab governments looked west to the US with a plea to allow a safe passage for the Palestinians to go out of the country. When PLO fighters eventually got permission to leave Lebanon and were dispersed in small groups in the Arab world, the massacres of Sabra and Shatila shook the world. In the sea of grief and condemnation the Arab world cried again and accused the US, is-

rael, the Christian militia, Sn'ad Haddad and others of this human butchery.

The Arabs watched an Israeli judicial masquerade convict certain personalities and making the whole affair so technical that the massacre became more a philosophical issue than a humanitarian one.

The final episode was the negotiations for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Again, the Arabs started by threatening and advising the Lebanese government not to fall in this US-Israeli trap. They all recalled the Sadat era and the story of Camp David. But as the negotiations reached a deadlock each time the parties met, attention was focused on the event and not the issue. Soon after that, the Arabs started to lecture the world on how the success or failure of the Lebanese negotiations will affect US credibility in the Middle East. Suddenly the Arabs became fervent advocates of the Israeli-US-Lebanese troop withdrawal.

Finally, when Mr. Shultz intervened to bridge the wide gaps and bring the warring parties together, the Arab world watched and prayed that Mr. Shultz succeeded in his holy mission. And when all parties reached an agreement the Arabs hailed it and attacked Syria's intransigence for rejecting it. The story continues....

Arab politics is funny. And because of its contradictions, ineptness and weakness, Lebanon was raped before our very eyes and was forced to submit. To us Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is a victory!



HOW'S IT DONE? An interested young shopper inspects the technique of sand-bottle artist Mr. Abdul Rayash.



(Above) A happy couple from the Alla Folk Dance Troupe in rich attire and (below right) the troupe in full swing.

(Left) STONE CRAFT. Working at his stone-cutting art is Mr. Mohammed Salameh.

(Far left) INDIAN DELIGHTS. A beautiful selection of saris from these smiling Indian ladies.

"Ahlan wa sahlan" to Jordan's International Festival celebrations

A CARNIVAL OF CLOUR AND CULTURE OUTSHINES THE CLOUDS

Story and Photos by Weir

AMMAN — The official opening ceremony but activities were under way with a ten kilometre marathon run more than an hour earlier as celebrations began for the International Jordanian Festival, American Community School on 13 May.

Two thousand people, many in traditional costumes, arrived to enjoy music, dance art and crafts from all over the world which began on 9 May.

Prince Ra'd bin Zaid, after completing a race, opened the festival along with ACS Superintendent Dick Krajczar with a wary eye on the threatening weather said: "We always order some rain first!"

Festival Chairperson and Organizer Vivian Daher welcomed all the guests, ending with the traditional greeting: "Ahlan wa sahlan."

Clouds and occasional rain did not dampen the prevailing atmosphere of true internationalism. From east and west, families mingled to listen to selections of music from the Jordanian Army band and to marvel at the colourful array of national costumes and crafts from India, Korea, the Philippines, Germany as well as from Jordan itself.

Children of all grades from the ACS, along with teachers Mrs. Balbeisi and Mrs. Eid, entertained throughout the day in a series of groups, each one in itself an international mixture.

Local crafts decked the numerous stalls with selections of handiwork from many other countries. Embassies offered national displays. Unicef and UNRWA were also represented.

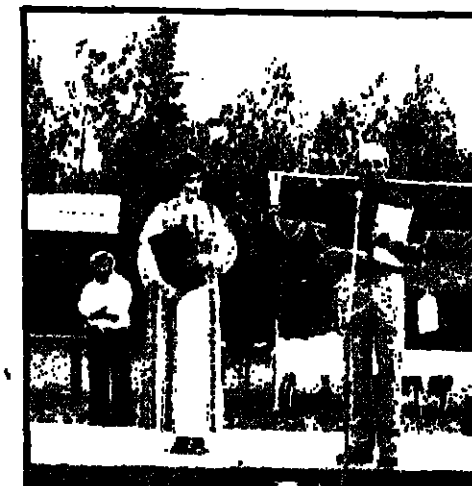
The children who enjoyed the many stalls would only interrupt the fast pace by intermittent visits to the variety of food stalls including an endless flow of cool drinks donated by Dr. Pepper and El Youssef Company.

If you were not hungry enough to savor the culinary delights presented by major hotels in Amman, you could be tempted by the miscellany of international food readily available, or have coffee served in the authentic atmosphere of the Bedouin tent displayed by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Just after one o'clock eyes were turned toward for an invigorating acrobatic display by the Royal Jordanian Falcons, who soared and looped across the cloudy sky in heart-stopping manoeuvres, leaving spectators breathless. Later, the three ace pilots returned to earth to be greeted by a cheering crowd clamoured for autographs.

At the end of a successful day, Mrs. Daher said: "All the effort was worth it. This festival has been bigger and better than ever. But without the help of everyone involved and all the people who donated food and drinks we could have never supported the number who attended."

This gathering was a day in which people of countless origins had the opportunity to share their cultures in an element of co-operation, friendship and brotherhood — something that would surely benefit the world.



"WE always order some rain to settle the dust first," said ACS Superintendent Dick Krajczar at the opening ceremony. On the left is Festival Organizer Vivian Daher.



HIGH FLYERS! (Above) the Royal Jordanian Falcons greet their fans. (Left to right) First Lt. Ain Abady, First Lt. Mansour Johar and Leader, First Lt. Azam Zlut. And in thrilling action (inset).



JORDANIAN FINERY. In local costume, a proud Mr. Hisham Yanis and his wife Mornag. You'd never guess but Mornag originally hails from Glasgow. They have lived in Amman for thirteen years.

Kids' corner

CHINESE CHARM. (Below) Ten-year-old Nancy Tai displays a fabulous Chinese outfit in glowing colours of red and yellow. Nancy attends the American Community School.



MAORI WARRIORS! (Above) Among the many children in magnificent traditional dress were these two brothers (left) Taimor (9) and Rand (7) Hazou whose mother comes from Auckland, New Zealand.



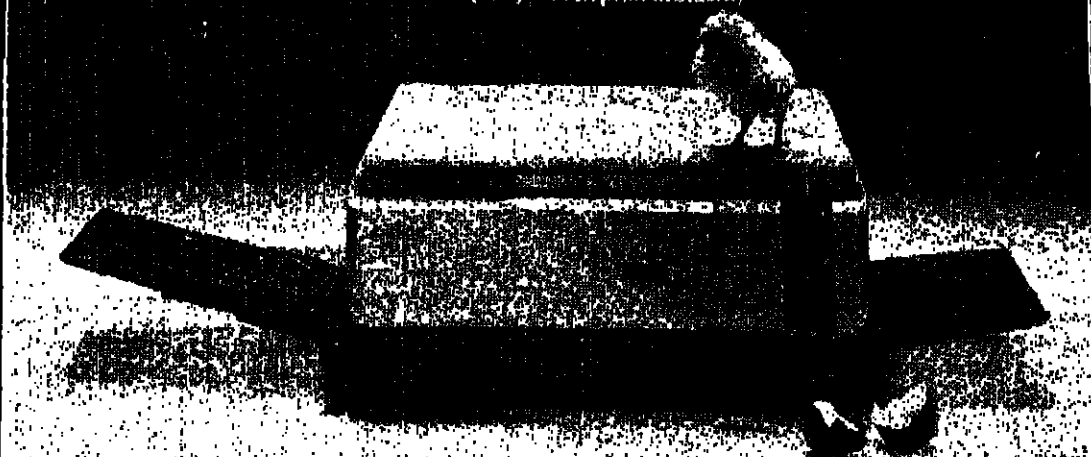
GREEK ELEGANCE. Mrs. Mary Nashashibi and her son Fadi in traditional Greek costumes. Fadi (7) attends the National Orthodox School in Amman.



WHAT SHALL WE CHOOSE? Visitors gather at one of the many stalls with handicrafts on offer.

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VIEWPOINT

Has Israel achieved its real goal?

By Ya'acoub Jaber

ONCE AGAIN in the Middle East, a subsidiary issue is being allowed to overwhelm the substance of the problem in the region. That real substance is the question of continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights, and the need to put an end to that occupation which contravenes UN resolutions, world conventions and internationally-recognised ethical values, including those embraced by the United States — at least when the matter concerns certain other parts of the world.

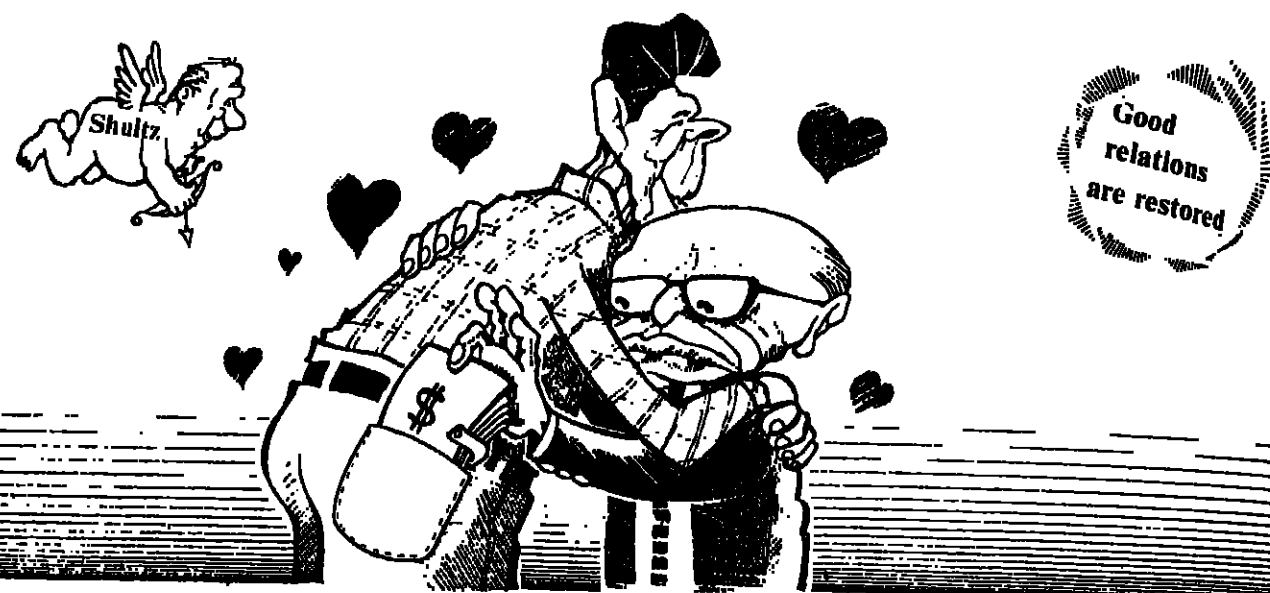
The troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel has stirred up a heated controversy which may continue for months before being settled in one way or another. During these precious few months, United States and all those directly concerned will be totally engaged with the question of how to deal with the repercussions of the accord, leaving Israeli practices in the occupied territories little attended, and allowing time to pass without progress towards the promised over-all solution.

Events seem to be running just as Israel planned when it mounted its savage invasion of Lebanon. The main goal of the invasion was not to crush the PLO, but rather to create a new problem with which the world community could be pre-occupied long enough to allow Israel to complete its de facto annexation of the West Bank and Gaza. The campaigns and counter-campaigns which are being launched over the withdrawal agreement, and their impact on inter-Arab relations, are merely serving this sinister Israeli goal.

Few, for example, have noticed the serious implications of a new plan currently under study by the Israeli authorities, calling for the deportation of West Bank and Gaza Palestinians accused of "stirring up trouble". If approved, the plan will definitely result in a systematic mass expulsion of the two areas' most active human elements.

Lebanon must not be allowed to override the real, tough task of coping with the original problem, even if the disagreement over the withdrawal accord remains unresolved. For why should movement towards comprehensive peace await the resolution of a marginal dispute? This dispute could, after all, be contained by new, bold initiatives which take into consideration everybody's needs of peace and security, and treat all parties involved on the same footing.

Furthermore, what has been achieved in Lebanon, though significant and encouraging, does not call for all this jubilation, lavishly expressed through the lifting of the ban on the supply of F-16 fighter jets to Israel and other hasty steps. The real task still lies ahead, and it requires all the skill of those who engineered the withdrawal accord. Above all, it requires effective pressure, without which a settlement will remain as evasive as ever before.



— Ashraf Al-Awar

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE CONTROVERSY over the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement is still widely reflected in Arab newspaper editorials, along with the new shuttle mission of US envoy Philip Habib and the decision to lift the ban on the supply of F-16 planes to Israel.

Newspapers also give prominence to the rising tension in the Bekaa Valley and the possibility of a new war breaking out in the area.

On the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Al-Ahram newspaper of Egypt warns against the dangers inherent in a new Israeli draft plan which calls for deportations of Palestinians accused of demonstrating against the occupation.

"If approved, the plan will in the not-very-long run empty the occupied territories of young men who, under various pretexts, will be forced out of their homeland," the paper writes.

Calling on Arab states to move collectively to cope with this grave development, the paper goes on to say that Israel's practices are taking a very serious turn, far more dangerous than arbitrary arrests and deliberate imprisonment.

"Israel has been able to restore its ability to move and take initiatives through its invasion of Lebanon, which has not been countered by effective Arab response, and then, through its withdrawal agreement with Lebanon which was concluded in the absence of a common Arab attitude," Al-Ahram says.

It goes on to say that Israel has now engaged the United States exclusively with the situation in Lebanon, thus diverting Washington's attention from the more vital need of broadening the peace process. The few months left for the US administration will be spent in trying to persuade "intransigent Arab states" to accept what brotherly Lebanon has accepted.

In Israel Al-Hamishmar newspaper notes that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement was received with guarded satisfaction in Israel and with reservation in Lebanon. "The only country that received the agreement with optimism was the USA, which regarded the agreement as a political victory for its foreign policy — a victory that can be exploited in the presidential election campaign."

The United States wants to use the agreement as a bridge-head for its Middle East strategy, as step Number One in its initiative to settle the Middle East crisis, Al-Hamishmar writes.

'Peace the final goal'

Commenting on Mr. Habib's new mission, which seeks to make the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord possible, Al-Ahram asserts that the final and basic goal of all efforts should be the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace which would enable the Palestinian people to regain their national rights. It adds that this requires that no party to the conflict be supported and strengthened to the extent of upsetting the balance of power in the region.

Al-Ahram reaffirms that the internationally recognised principle of not allowing countries to occupy other states' territories should be applied in the whole Middle East; otherwise peace will never be achieved and instead tension and instability will increase.

Welcome GCC statement

The statement issued by the Gulf Co-operation Council on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has been welcomed as rational and balanced by many newspapers.

The Saudi daily Al-Madina notes that the statement stressed matters of substance, such as the need for a speedy Israeli withdrawal, the need to help Lebanon overcome its predicament and a call for respect of the will of the Lebanese people.

Al-Bayan of the United Arab Emirates writes that the statement represents a unanimous stand, based on allowing Lebanon to practise its legal right to express itself freely through its constitutional institutions.

The paper also remarks that Lebanon's security is an inseparable part of pan-Arab security, and it calls for action to maintain and strengthen Arab joint action during this critical period, so that in the end, a formula acceptable to all can be worked out.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyasah says the council's statement means in its essence that member states unanimously believe that the Lebanese people have the right to accept whatever is deemed suitable for their national interests.

F-16 decision blasted

The Qatari English-language Gulf Times lashes out at Washington's

decision to lift the ban on the supply of the F-16's to Israel, describing the move as an encouragement to Israel to launch fresh attacks on Arab countries.

The paper also attacks what it calls the United States' continued indifference to the Middle East's basic issue, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

On the situation in the Bekaa Valley in central Lebanon, Al-Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi warns against possible new Israeli aggression in that tense area.

The paper criticises recent statements by US President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger on the situation in Lebanon, saying that these statements encourage Israel to launch new military adventures. It describes the lifting of the ban on the supply of F-16 jets to Israel as a sign that Washington supports Israel's aggressive plans.

"Past experience shows that whenever Israel gets new weapons, a fresh series of aggressions against Arab states is to be expected," the paper remarks.

It concludes by expressing the view that the sale of the F-16's to Israel, and recent provocative remarks by US officials, are incompatible with Washington's declared intention to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Israel's Davar, commenting on West Bank developments, says it is the duty of the army to maintain law and order in the occupied territories; "but it is not for its commanders to use it for other purposes, such as playing police among the people of the occupied territories. Therefore it is general policy in the occupied territories that has to be contested, not the army." Those who are behind the disorders have to be punished, Davar says, but it is unwise to expel the disorderly elements to the East Bank of Jordan where reporters will be awaiting their statements. "It is also unfair to apply this penalty against all residents of the West Bank."

On the same subject, Haaretz says that at first glance, the report prepared by the Israeli commander-in-chief seems to imply mass expulsions of Arabs. "Disorder in the occupied territories is the natural reaction to Jewish settlement among Arabs," it says. "The violence that we see on the surface, from both Arabs and Jews, reflects the relations between attackers and defend-

ers. Mass expulsion is not the answer — halting settlement is."

'Arabs want peace'

Jordanian newspapers this week comment on Lebanon, the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and the Iraq-Iran war.

Ad-Dustour newspaper says that Gulf states are trying once again to serve the interests of Iran and the region as a whole. In so doing, it says they are placing the cause of peace in the hands of the Iranian regime.

The paper adds that the Arab world — a peace that is viable and which can remove hatred and bitterness. It is being sought not only in the Gulf but also in every inch of the land occupied by Israel.

Commenting on the new mediation effort, Al-Ra'i newspaper remarks that the war between Iraq and Iran has severely shaken the political, social and economic stability of Arab Gulf states and it is natural therefore that they states do their utmost to put an end to war which has deeply hurt their interests and undermined their stability.

But the paper cautions that the new mediation effort could prove futile, as was the case in previous attempts. It says that there are signs indicating that the current mediation mission might be more successful than previous ones.

"The position of Arab Gulf states and the impact of the war on them provide them with a real opportunity to acquaint the Iranian regime with the bitter facts resulting from the occupation of the war. They thus can be brought about an Iranian withdrawal which could lead to a negotiated settlement," Al-Ra'i writes.

On the Great Arab Revolt's anniversary, the English-language Jordanian Times says the occasion for the Jordanian people and government to look at themselves as an integral part of the Arab world, and of what they should be doing next in order to better their lives and pursue their ideals.

"These may be sad times for the Arabs, but neither desperation nor surrender can be the answer to the problems and troubles," the paper writes.

It calls for a change in approach for departure from certain old ways in order to get back on track.

On the crossroads

By Abdul Rahim Omar

WHEN SADAT visited Jerusalem, his reply to the... the consequences were huge and it was impossible for one person to bear them, hence the whole nation had to bear them.

When the Arabs stood watching the invasion of Lebanon, they should have known they have to bear the consequences of their attitude and that Lebanon cannot bear them alone. Lebanon tried to obtain Arab assistance during its negotiations with Israel and tried to tie its future to that of the rest of the Arabs in the region, still Lebanon could not hold in the negotiations as it couldn't in war. There is nothing we can do but face the new reality imposed by the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. We have three choices: First, to accept the agreement and to pull out all foreign forces from Lebanon and to join the negotiations of peace the same way as Lebanon did through the USA in which our weapon will be the American presence while the normalisation of our relations with Israel will be a mixture of American and Israeli points of view. The price of normalisation will be the restoration of some of our occupied territories, as the Americans say. The price of normalisation could be to stop Israel from attacking us. In this case the Arab party will have one alternative; to shed legitimacy on the outcome of the negotiations.

Second, to leave Lebanon alone unless there are Arab parties directly involved in the crisis like Syria, that is capable of defeating Israel and turning the balance of power in Lebanon upside down and third, to reject the agreement which the Arabs are not capable of doing due to their disability, dissension and ignorance of what is going on around them. This alternative will be acceptable only when the Arabs can repulse the Israeli forces outside Lebanese borders by force. Is there any consideration of such a step within the Arab ranks?

Twenty years of the OAU

By Star Staff Writer

THE ORGANIZATION of African Unity (OAU) celebrates its 20th anniversary this week amidst numerous problems within the organization itself and the African continent as a whole. Twenty years in the history of the OAU may be considered as years of great achievements but unfortunately, it has not been so. For, the past two decades have been a period of mixed fortunes for Africans.

Apart from the political problems in many of the independent African states, there have been wars and civil strife like in Chad, Ethiopia and Nigeria (1967).

Independence is still a dream of some countries like Namibia, South Africa and Western Sahara. The economies of many African nations grew from an apparent dependence to weak and unreliable ones a few years after. Thus the OAU which is financed by the contributions of member states became financially weak, and therefore could not undertake most of the projects it envisaged.

Last year, the OAU could not hold its 19th Summit for some reasons. Two attempts to hold the summit in Tripoli, Libya failed weekly. The first attempt in August failed because of the issue of the admission of the Western Sahara into the Organization, following the de facto recognition of that country's independence by a majority of OAU member states.

Many countries backed the Moroccan opposition to the admission of Western Sahara and for that matter the presence of Polisario (the group fighting for the independence of Western Sahara) delegates at the conference. After many informal meetings and consultations, the Polisario delegates agreed to stay out of the summit. When most of the delegations had already left for home having stayed in Tripoli for one week.

In November, a second attempt was made to hold the summit at the same venue despite opposition by some members. This time too, there was not another obstacle to get a summit for the meeting. The delegation over the representation of Chad reared its head. There were two delegations in Tripoli representing Chad.

It is hoped that 1983 will see peace in the OAU camp to enable a summit to be held. And what do we want it to be the 19th or the 20th Summit?

Concerning the anti-Soviet campaign in Iran

Pravda editorial

LATELY THE mass media and some high-placed officials in Iran have started a noisy propaganda campaign about the Soviet Union's mythical "involvement" in the collection of secret information of political and military nature about Iran. It is contended that for this purpose use was made of members of Iran's Tudeh Party who were thrown behind bars some time ago on charges of engaging in espionage for the Soviet intelligence.

Use is being made of the "confessions" that are reported by Tehran television with fanfare. These confessions hold no water. Iran's Tudeh Party has not reported to the Soviet Union any secrets concerning the military and political situation in Iran. Indeed, what information of such type could the Tudeh leaders supply to foreign power? For they not only never belonged to the leadership of the country but did not even have any administrative bodies. Or take the military field. What information of a military nature could they possess? In the post-revolutionary period the Tudeh leaders did not hold any posts in the armed forces. This was beyond access of the party's rank-and-file members as well.

As to the "confessions" made by some Tudeh leaders that they spied for the Soviet Union, the true worth of such "confessions" is well known. It is an open secret that during the past two years Iran's punitive bodies have thrown into prison most members of Iran's Tudeh Party. Methods of obtaining "confessions" inherited from the Shah's SAVAK secret police were applied to those who were arrested.

There is reason to believe that foreign agents in Iran have fabricated false material to set Iran at loggerheads with the Soviet Union and thereby mask their own subversive activity against the Khomeini regime.

The version about the Tudeh Party of Iran being dependent on the Soviet Union and governed from Moscow is totally untenable and is by far not new. All reactionary regimes and propagandemen of imperialist states have resorted and are resorting to such slander so as to sow doubt about the honest and independent relations between communist and workers' parties and the CPSU.

The conclusion prompts itself that the story about the "espionage" of Tudeh leaders for the USSR appeared not by chance. The spy mania is being whipped up by representatives of those Iranian circles which fear the perspective of the development of equal and mutually advantageous co-operation between USSR and Iran, which push their country to the road of the pro-imperialist policy that became bankrupt during the Shah's regime. Neither is there

anything chance in the coincidence in time of their provocative campaign with the actions taken by the United States to undermine the USSR's relations with a number of West European states. What also attracts attention is that the measures of certain Iranian circles to fan up the anti-Soviet campaign are meeting understanding on the part of the mass media of NATO countries and given extensive coverage by them.

The authorities in present-day Iran are doing everything to present the Tudeh Party to the working masses as a party of traitors of the Iranian anti-Shah and anti-imperialist Islamic revolution.

Why do they need that? What is their aim?



Mr Nureddin Kianuri, the imprisoned leader of Iran's Tudeh Party, confessed on Iranian television that party members had spied for the Soviet Union. The Party was dissolved by the Iranian government as a result.



Iranian students belonging to the dissolved Tudeh Party demonstrating against the Khomeini regime in London. (AP wirephoto)

The population of Iran and entire international public opinion know that for a quarter of a century Iran's Tudeh Party struggled against the tyrannical Shah regime which was in the service of American imperialism. By its struggle it strove to achieve genuine independence and real freedom for its homeland. It displayed total selflessness and great patriotism in this struggle. Thousands of Tudeh members were executed or spent decades in the SAVAK prisons of the Shah where they were subjected to the most terrible torture, to moral humiliation and insults. It is paradoxical that some persons from among the representatives of the Iranian authorities, who are now exploiting the revolution accomplished by the people and are subjecting members of Iran's Tudeh Party to the horrible prison-and-torture conveyor, have themselves together with the Iranian revolutionaries and patriots been once subjected to all the "treatment" that they have

now prepared for members of the Tudeh political party.

In their desire to substantiate somehow the inventions about the "espionage" activity of members of the Tudeh Party the Iranian authorities did not stop short of expelling from the country a group of staff members of the embassy of the USSR and other Soviet institutions in Iran after groundlessly accusing them of having "ties with subversive elements." An emphatic protest against this arbitrary and totally unfounded action was made by the Soviet side to the government of Iran.

Soviet people regard the inventions about the Soviet Union's purported "involvement" in espionage against Iran as a malicious provocation by enemies of Soviet-Iranian relations of good-neighbourhood and co-operation. They resolutely reject these inventions as totally unfounded.

Beware the war in the shadows

By Sandy Close

THE world today, the one most in the shadows of peace, on prices at the corner grocery. That is the 30-month-long war between Iraq and Iran.

A major change in that war's present stalemate could generate a new oil crisis, trigger US intervention in the Gulf, bring about a Soviet response and reshape the world's financial system to its very foundations.

What, then, is the message of this war in the shadow for Moscow and Washington? It is time to get off their high horses and realize that they can no longer mold all events in their own favour—whether through direct or covert force, schemes, deals or intrigues.

A metaphor for that message lies in the oil slick which the Iran-Iraq war has spread across the Gulf. Without an agreement between the adversaries to control the spill, it will keep spreading. So, too, with many current conflicts. Moscow and Washington are in the same boat — and they had better turn their attention to unlocking adversaries, rather than choosing sides, or conflict will sink them both. PMS

books

Amman Municipal Library

'A living force for education'

By Abeer Al-Fahoum
Special to the Star

This week Abeer Al-Fahoum continues her series on Books and Reading in Jordan. She is looking at the history and the work of the Amman Municipal Library.

"OUR LIBRARY aims at refreshing man's spirit by providing books for relaxation and pleasure. It also aims to assist students by providing them with up-to-date technical and scientific information," according to Amman Municipal Library Director Mr. Farouk Muaz.

The Amman Municipal Library is located in the centre of town near the Roman Amphitheatre and is supplemented by a branch library for children in Jabal Ashrafieh.

It was established in the early 1950's with the support of public funds, a national lottery and in co-operation with the British Council and the American Centre. It was opened officially in 1961. After 23 years of work it offers a wide range of books to satisfy all tastes and needs.

The library now has a reading hall, reference division, periodicals and a special children's division. In addition there is a special section for UNESCO publications and a collection of a material covering traditional Jordanian-Palestinian culture.

Review

Mr. Muaz, says "The contents of a public library should be a living demonstration of the evolution of knowledge and culture, constantly reviewed, kept up-to-date and attractively presented."



He says that in this way the library can help people to develop their creative and critical capacities and powers of appreciation. Mr. Muaz says that despite the library's limited resources it is being used more. In 1982 it had 117,076 registered readers, around 500 readers came to the library daily and 32,086 books were loaned out.

Library Association

The library has always been an active member of the Jordanian Library Association and for ten years the Association used the library as its headquarters. It was home to Jordan's first library training course and first library conference.

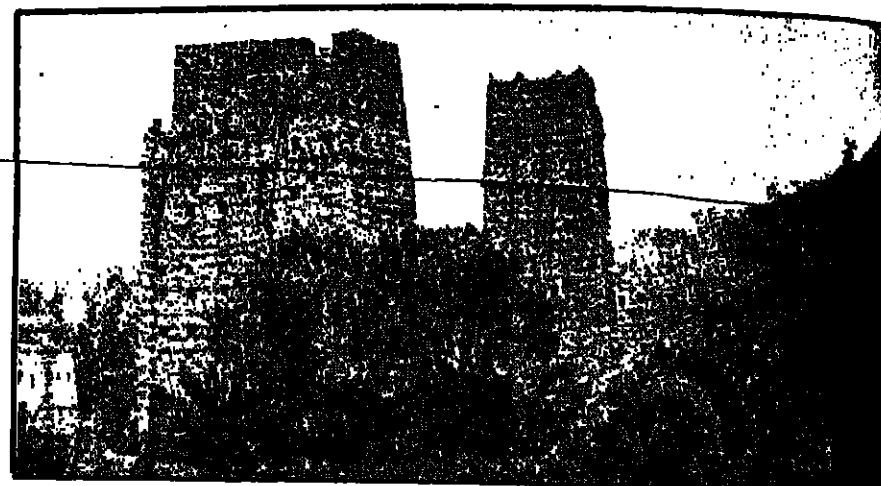
Exhibitions have been another important activity for the library over the years. In 1976 they organized Jordan's first exhibition of children's books. In 1977 they participated in the Silver Jubilee book exhibition and in 1979 they prepared a special exhibition in celebration of the year of the child.

Expansion

The library authorities are acutely aware that at present their services reach only ten per cent of the population.

Mr. Muaz says they would like to see more branch libraries and more mobile libraries established so that all citizens can have easy access to a good book collection.

If the public library system is developed properly, says Mr. Muaz, "it offers to children and adults the opportunity to keep in touch with their times, to educate themselves and to keep abreast of progress in the sciences and the arts. It thus becomes a living force for education, culture and information freely available to all."



Al-Gosabli: the old and new can co-exist

A sensitive voice of Arabia

By Margot Badran

ARABIAN ESSAYS is a special book. It offers us the chance to hear Arabs speaking to Arabs — more particularly, a Saudi speaking to Saudis.

Most of the essays were originally talks. The collection also contains some humorous and philosophical writings and a little poetry.

The voice we hear in Arabian Essays comes from an unusual man, Ghazi Al-Gosabli, who is at once a poet and the Saudi Arabian Minister of Industry and Electricity.

He is both sensitive and assertive. He faces head-on issues others often prefer not to see and confronts them with the complex analysis they deserve. When he confesses, "I enjoy the challenges of being provocative and polemical," and points to the value of "adventurous thinking," we have a clue what is in store.

At a moment when many people (inside and outside the Arab world) are prone to taking sides and staunchly arguing from the "certitude" and security of a fixed position, Dr Al-Gosabli looks at the interlocking complexities.

In viewing tradition and modernity in the Arab world, for example, he avoids the trap of easy polarities. These are not two opposing camps nor are traditionalists and innovators two rival armies. He expands upon this in a talk on Arabic poetry.

Pointing to the difficulties people find in reconciling the past with modern forms, he declares: "The chasm which separates the innovators and the traditionalists in poetry is no more than a reflection of a more comprehensive phenomenon which is the chasm between innovation and tradition in Arab society generally, whether we are talking about life, religion, or politics."

He says: "To the traditionalists, the attitude of the innovators appeared as a surrender to the sweeping ebb of western civilisation... To the innovators, on the

Arabian Essays by Ghazi Al-Gosabli (Kegan Paul International UK)

other hand, the attitudes of the traditionalists appear as a flight from this century, an escape from its realities."

While he does not mince words, Dr Al-Gosabli also does not reduce matters to facile simplicities. In "Arabs and Western Civilisation" he looks at the traditional and the modern and at the eastern and western.

Speaking from contemporary Arabia, Dr Al-Gosabli says: "The call for rejection of western civilisation springs first and



Ghazi Al-Gosabli

foremost from a concern for religion, for tradition and custom. The concern is justified but we must not exaggerate it.

Islam has survived the severest of trials... It is an insult to our faith to suggest that the adoption of positive aspects of western civilisation will damage our religion. It is necessary to be selective.

There are aspects and products of western civilisation which are neutral, others which can be learned from but not taken over, and still others which should be ignored. Dr Al-Gosabli speaks on many levels and many subjects. While he is a philosopher and a theoretician he is also a practical man. He does not lose sight of the fit of the idea, even or thing to the specific situation, nor to the historical antecedents.

In "The Philosophy of University Education," he says, "The university is a small living in its shell and immersed in the academic slumber. The university is a living part of the community which generated it."

The same dispassionate reasoning is applied to public administration when the Minister of Industry and Electricity discusses the administrative challenges facing a minister in a candid and informal way.

In "A Short and Quite Imaginary Story about a Bureaucrat" he makes us laugh while detailing bureaucratic follies.

"On Bribeocracy" is a profile of the "bribeocrat" found in every country of the world but especially in developing countries where "there is a second layer within the bureaucracy whose size varies according to the prevailing conditions and available temptations: the bribeocracy which comprises those officials who have turned the business of taking a bribe into a fine art."



Architectural drawing

Fine Arts flourish at Yarmouk

By Ruth Abu Deeb

Special to the Star



Drawing for foundation students in Design and Applied Art

Bukra — Inshallah



Hamoud Jelal (Sameeh (Nabil Sawalha) and Rabab (Lina Tell) in "Bukra — Inshallah"

By Haidan Al-Haj
Special to the Star

THEATRE LOVERS still have time to see the play "Bukra — Inshallah" which runs at the Royal Cultural Centre from May 20 to May 26. The play is well-known Jordanian actor Nabil Sawalha's adaptation of the American play "Luv" for the Jordanian stage.

The play is a social satire in which two old friends, Muhr and Sameeh, meet after many years and compare their experiences. Humorous as the two men and Sameeh's friends try to sort out their problems.

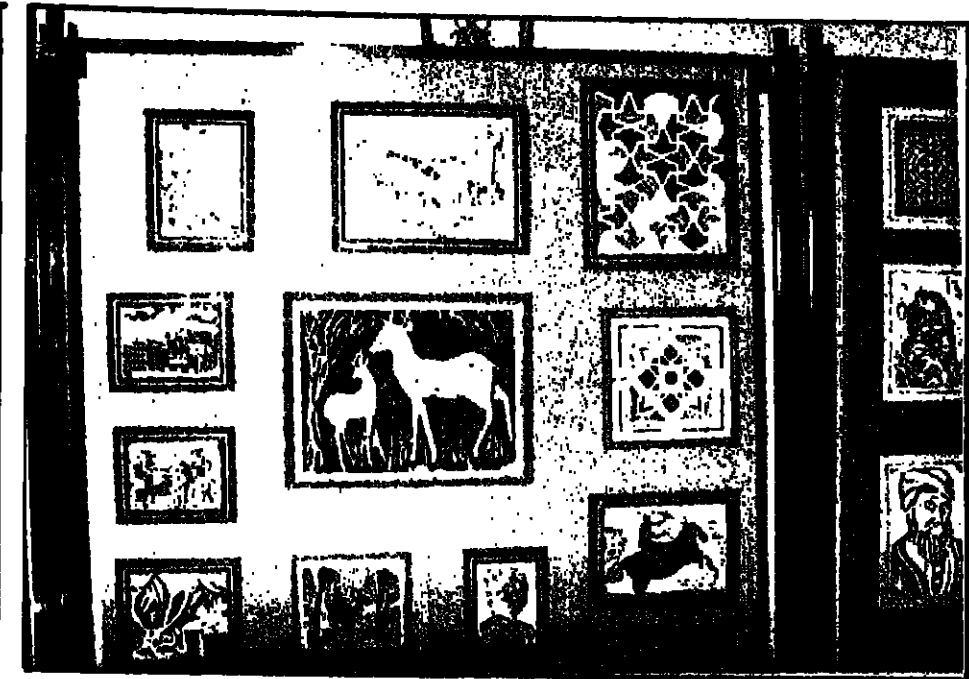
Producer Nadim Sawalha came from London to stage the production. Mr. Sawalha says that he approached the production company "that realism in the theatre is never

real." He said that if we went for absolute realism we would bore the audience. Instead the producer puts realistic touches to keep the audience in tune with reality but not swamped by it.

Commenting on the Jordanian theatre Mr. Sawalha said "I consider the Royal Cultural Centre as the first step towards attracting Jordanian and other talent to come forward and show their creative skills under one roof."

Mr. Sawalha, who has worked in London for some years, said that in his own work he tries to diversify his activities as much as possible. "Acting is a precarious profession, and it can be very boring too," he said. So he keeps himself busy. He writes scripts, produces, does animated films and directs whenever he has the time.

Luckily for Jordanian audiences, Mr. Sawalha's diversity also includes visits to his Jordanian home to contribute to the development of the theatre here.



Art work by students

VISITORS TO Yarmouk University this week have the opportunity to see the work of the Department of Fine Arts. The department, which was established a bare two years ago, is mounting its fourth exhibition of students work.

In this short time it has also staged, through its theatre section, three dramatic productions, "Hamlet", "Waiting for Godot" and "The Brig" which was performed recently at the Royal Cultural Centre.

With such achievements so soon, it is perhaps not so surprising to discover that the Department's range of courses, which are divided into four main areas of specialization — Fine Art, Design and Applied Arts, Music, Drama — compares favourably with universities and art institutes elsewhere.

In Fine Art, students can follow courses in drawing, painting, art criticism, ceramics, sculpture, crafts, photography.

In Design and Applied Arts, subjects taught include graphic design, interior and industrial design, and textile design, with fashion design to be included at a later date. Students can also study aesthetics, model-making, production processes etc.

Students studying music follow specialized courses on, for example, the history of music, instrument study, music theory. Planned for the Music section is a T.V. and radio studio to be shared with Department of Journalism and practical courses for group performance involving choir and orchestra.

In Drama, courses offered include stagecraft, set design and construction, production, costume design and film-making, together with theatre criticism, world drama, theory and history of T.V. and radio drama. Students can also acquire practical experience through actual dramatic production.

Courses lead to a four-year Bachelor of Fine Arts degree.

However, despite the achievements to date of the department, which now has about two hundred students, there are, according to Dr. Salu, chairman of the department, certain problems to be faced. One, on a very basic level, is the lack of experience of the students. In countries elsewhere, a student is expected to supply a portfolio of his work before he is accepted for Fine Arts. Here, this cannot be expected and many students, who may nevertheless be very talented, have received little prior art instruction. This makes it difficult to assess a student's true potential and suitability for the course.

Islamic heritage

Another major problem is the erroneous idea that students will be instructed in the Fine Arts of

other countries, thereby leaving their own artistic tradition behind. With so many outside cultural influences through the mass media etc., this is already a major concern for some parents.

However, the department attempts to do the opposite — to make the students, many of whom are found to be sadly lacking in knowledge of their own culture, more aware of their own heritage. There are courses on Islamic painting and ceramics, Islamic calligraphy, Islamic textiles, Islamic architecture and design, as well as on the history of Arab and Middle Eastern music and Arab folk music, and on a more recent note, on the history of Arab theatre and film.

The department is particularly interested in the revival of traditional crafts and offers a course on the history of these crafts in Jordan, with students participating in field studies of, for example, Bedouin jewelry or Jordanian brass and leather-work.

Practical value

The department must also fight against the hazy concept which exists concerning the practical use of a degree in Fine Arts. For some, studying Fine Arts is "learning to draw pictures" and naturally there is concern over such graduates' job opportunities. However, the department has paid particular attention to the vocational aspects of its courses, one of the stated aims of the degree being to make students' choice of career easier through several specializations possible in each section of the department. Practical training is one of its strongest areas. There is, for example, workshop practice in metal, wood and plastics, and methodology and practical design are taught with a view to producing graduates who can already consider themselves craftsmen/designers.

Cultural influence

Indeed, the department feels that the Bachelor of Fine Arts in many ways provides graduates with far more job opportunities than a Bachelor of Arts and that it also serves the needs of the country, which, gradually turning to industry, must produce its own designers and business-men versed in, for example, design psychology or design sociology (two courses offered by the department), if it wishes in any way to be able to compete economically with other countries.

It must also produce its own directors, photographers, camera-men, musicians for its own media, e.g. the Royal Cultural Centre or Jordan T.V., if it wishes to keep alive its own cultural tradition and determine to a greater extent which cultural influences its people will be exposed to.

In other words, the department feels that as well as most importantly providing its students with vocational training while developing their talents and creativity, it also contributes most significantly to the economic and cultural independence of the country.

Allende's niece hailed as literary super-star

By Geoffrey Matthews

ISABEL ALLENDE, a fugitive from Chile's military regime, has made a spectacular rise as the first woman super-star on the Latin American literary scene.

A strikingly beautiful woman, she is the 40-year-old niece of Salvador Allende, the Socialist President of Chile killed when his government was overthrown by a military coup in 1973.

Long a member of the exiled Chilean community in Caracas, Venezuela, she has just published a first novel which is drawing rave reviews from critics throughout the region.

Indeed, "House of Spirits" is being acclaimed as a modern classic and its author as the first woman capable of breaking the male monopoly of "el boom", as Latin Americans jokingly yet proudly refer to the explosion of world-wide interest in their literature in recent years.

There are some highly talented women writers in Latin America, but none has ever earned the regional, let alone international, popularity or cri-

tical acclaim of such novelists as Colombian Gabriel Garcia Marquez (the 1982 Nobel Prize laureate), Mario Vargas Llosa of Peru, the Argentine Julio Cortazar, or the Mexicans Carlos Fuentes and Juan Rulfo.

Superlatives

However, if Isabel Allende can maintain the dazzling standards she has set herself in her first novel, she seems assured of joining their ranks. For, apart from leaving critics gasping for superlatives—one has hailed her novel as the most important Latin American work since Garcia Marquez's "One Hundred Years of Solitude" (triggered "el boom" almost two decades ago — "House of Spirits" is also a runaway bestseller in the region, the first penned by a woman in modern times.

"House of Spirits" is a family saga set in Chile and spanning the period 1905 to 1974, the year she fled her native country along with thousands of other Chileans opposed to the Pinochet regime. The central theme was conceived the day she flew out of Santiago but the book could not be realised

for several years. "I wrote it in order to recover my roots and recreate the past," she says.

Childhood memories

The novel is based largely on childhood memories and stories told her by her parents and grandparents—the same kind of inspiration which has served Garcia Marquez so well. "I can't deny being influenced by him," she says.

"My book is based on the oral tradition, in stories told me by my mother and grandfather, just as Garcia Marquez heard similar stories from his relatives. But I don't think his influence harms anybody. Garcia Marquez is a pioneer who has completely opened up our continent's narrative, like a man wielding a machete through the jungle."

Another strong influence on her early life was Salvador Allende, who assumed responsibility for her education and school fees when his brother, a diplomat, abandoned her mother while she was still a child. "I had to define the world courage in a dictionary, I would say Salvador Allende," she says firmly.

(Observer News Service)

Towards closer ties with the mother country

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

THE SUBJECT of expatriates has always constituted an open invitation for all those who like to talk.

No sooner does someone touch on it whether explicitly or implicitly, and whether in Jordan or abroad, the conversation warms up; opening wide the door for conflicting opinions.

Some people immediately rush to deplore the failure in Amman to offer adequate attention to the thousands of Jordanians living throughout the world, many of them distinguished for remarkable prosperity. Others believe that to try to create any sort of system to deal with them is impractical.

There is no way to deny that the subject is too big to yield itself to mere spontaneous thinking. Extensive research would be necessary before any generalizations could be made about it.

Then, perhaps we could answer such questions as: to establish an organization to strengthen relationship between expatriates and their mother country. Or would it not be more wise to let such relationships take their natural course as interaction might prove detrimental to affairs where full freedom realizes optimum benefits?

Whatever the answer, many Jordanians are anxious to maintain ties with their mother country.

I met a very prosperous Jordanian who has been living in Sana'a for the last quarter of a century. He yearns to pay a lengthy visit home but he has been so long away, he is quite lacking information about changes in the country. He is now used to chewing qat and was married to a Yemenite lady.

Yet he was thirsty for knowledge on the real chances of investment in Jordanian industry.

Another Jordanian was my travelling companion from Boston to Los Angeles. He was returning from a business trip to Europe to his home and his industrial firm in Mexico. He did not consider the possibility of returning to Jordan, but he was genuinely interested in any sort of active, organized and permanent relationship with his motherland.

There was no thought of his pulling out from Mexico. His loyalty to his new home did not much appeal to me for reasons of security. His answer was that for any place in the world there is a certain "genius" which makes people run their lives satisfactorily. He had by then firm grasp on it.

"If living as a whole is an art," he would repeat to me, "in Mexico it is the greatest art of all. I have now mastered it; hence came my wealth and health and happiness," he concluded.

"Yet," he added sighing deeply, "the first home remains by all means the dearest Jordan, to me, stands as the paradise of love, noble emotions and all the abstract values with which we rarely deal here. How much ready I would be to pay high for a steady flow of books, films, papers, on Jordan. I have been years in the Gulf region for more than a dozen years, often travelling from my place of work in Qatar to other places in the region.

There are hundreds of thousand Jordanians here and in the Arabian Peninsula who do genuinely want and need a system of permanent relations with their motherland. There are Jordanians scattered in all continents who would like to do some service or another for their country.

I believe it is high time for countries such as Jordan and Egypt to have gone quite far on this road as their expatriates are of considerable and well-known value to their motherland.



Watch those hassles

Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

MODERN RESEARCH of the effects of stress has concentrated on the dramatic events of life: the death of a spouse or a friend, divorce, marriage, retirement, being fired. This research has largely ignored the effect of the minor but more frequent daily events that might be best described as hassles.

Hassles, as I define them, are the irritating, frustrating, or distressing incidents that occur in our every day transactions with the environment.

They can take the form of disagreements, disappointments, accidents or unpleasant surprises. They range from getting stuck in a traffic jam to losing a wallet; from an argument with a teenage son to a dispute with a superior at work.

Recent research of the effects of daily hassles shows that daily hassles are more closely linked to and may have a greater effect on our moods and our health than the major misfortunes of life. Their effects varied according to their frequency, intensity, and the reactions people had to them.

Serious doubts
Most previous work in the field has operated on the premise that all major life changes, whether positive or negative, produce stress and that the more a person endures, the greater the potential for physical and mental illness. The new study raises serious doubts about that premise.

Using interviews and health histories of several thousand people, Holmes and Rahe (pioneers of this work) found a statistically significant relationship between the major events and the physical condition within the next year or two after the experiment. The effect seemed to be cumulative: The more life changes, the greater the likelihood of a later illness. This finding applied both to positive events like marriage or promotion and to negative events like divorce or getting fired.

In recent years the life events approach to stress research has come under increasing criticism on a number of different grounds.

Pressure
The impact of hassles on our physical and mental health depends to a great extent on their frequency, duration, and intensity. A person's response to a given hassle depends on a variety of other factors: personality, coping style, other resources and how the rest of the day has gone.

When someone is under pressure, petty problems that otherwise might be ignored—a broken shoelace, for example, can have a much greater effect than if they had occurred at less anxious times.

For that reason, the particular hassles cited by the people are less important than their overall intensity and the individual reactions to them. Psychological stress slides neither in the situation nor the person. It depends on a transaction between the two. It arises from how the person appraises an event and adapts to it.

The kind of hassles that affect a person's overall psychological economy have several possible sources. Major life events, in addition to their obvious or immediate impact, can create continuing hassles—a kind of "ripple effect".

Divorce, for example, might force a man inexperienced at such tasks to make dinner meals, do the laundry, or clean the house. It might force a woman to handle household finances or repair a leaky faucet for the first time.

Some hassles may recur because of permanent but not always harmonious relationships in marriage or at work, such as sexual incompatability with a spouse or personality conflict with a co-worker.

Other hassles may occur not as a result of any major life change or permanent relationship, but from a momentary situation—an unexpected phone call, an unhappy guest, a flat tire.

Buffers
Assessing the effect of daily hassles led to consider the effect of uplifts: pleasant psychological counterparts: pleasant happy, or satisfying experiences like receiving good news, getting a good night's sleep, solving a difficult problem. Just as negative stressors or hassles can cause physical and psychological changes that may result in illness, I think that uplifts may serve as emotional buffers against the same disorders.

There are several ways in which uplifts may help people cope with daily hassles. They may serve as breathers, sustaining restorers when psychological resources have been run down during stressful periods. They may help us recover from the effects of harm or loss. They act as psychological protection against effects of hassles on life changes.

In the study made by Richard S. Lazarus and his colleagues, hassles turned out to be much better predictors of psychological and physical health than life events. The frequent and intense the hassles people reported. The poorer their overall mental and physical health.

In short, they found that major events have some long-term effects but in the term, hassles seem to have a much greater impact on mental and physical health.

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Visiting and women

People have a lot to say about women and their visitings. They denounce the ladies for wasting their time on silly talk about jewelry, clothes and the latest news about their servants' personal lives. And perhaps those who criticise do have a point as, indeed, some of the conversation tends towards vacuity.

But is this situation the ladies' choice of activities or rather something that has been left after a process of elimination? Is it a transitional phase in a rapidly changing society? Let's look at what used to be --

Girls married early and lived with their husband's family. There were always plenty of people around to talk to. With a new baby nearly every year and none of the modern household convenience machinery to lighten the load of work, it took the combined efforts of all the women to keep the family going.

Sounds like a difficult lot, doesn't it? But what better way is there to bring people in sympathy with each other than having them work together. Then everyone stopped at noon, had their lunch, a little nap, and spent the remainder of the day socialising.

Charity was also an informal basis, starting close to home with either relatives or neighbours in unfortunate circumstances as recipients. However, the only thing constant is change... so it did.

Girls opted to complete their educations or at least to go further in school before marrying. Then they didn't have as many children as before. The size of the family diminished. Male members of the clan went abroad to work or study and took their wives with them, or else every couple wanted their own apartment or house, so there were no sisters-in-law to lend a helping hand with chores.

Prosperity brought a wide range of machinery that lightened housekeeping tasks—but you can't hold a conversation with your automatic washing machine, can you?

People are gregarious, social creatures and so these women, each in her own house, have a very real need to spend time with other women.

Women who work are not plagued with this problem. The combined demands on time and energy added to dealing with family and business contacts fills their days.

But not every woman wants to go out and hold a fulltime job. Many of them enjoy the role of housekeeper except for the fact that, in the modern mode of life, it is a rather lonely one.

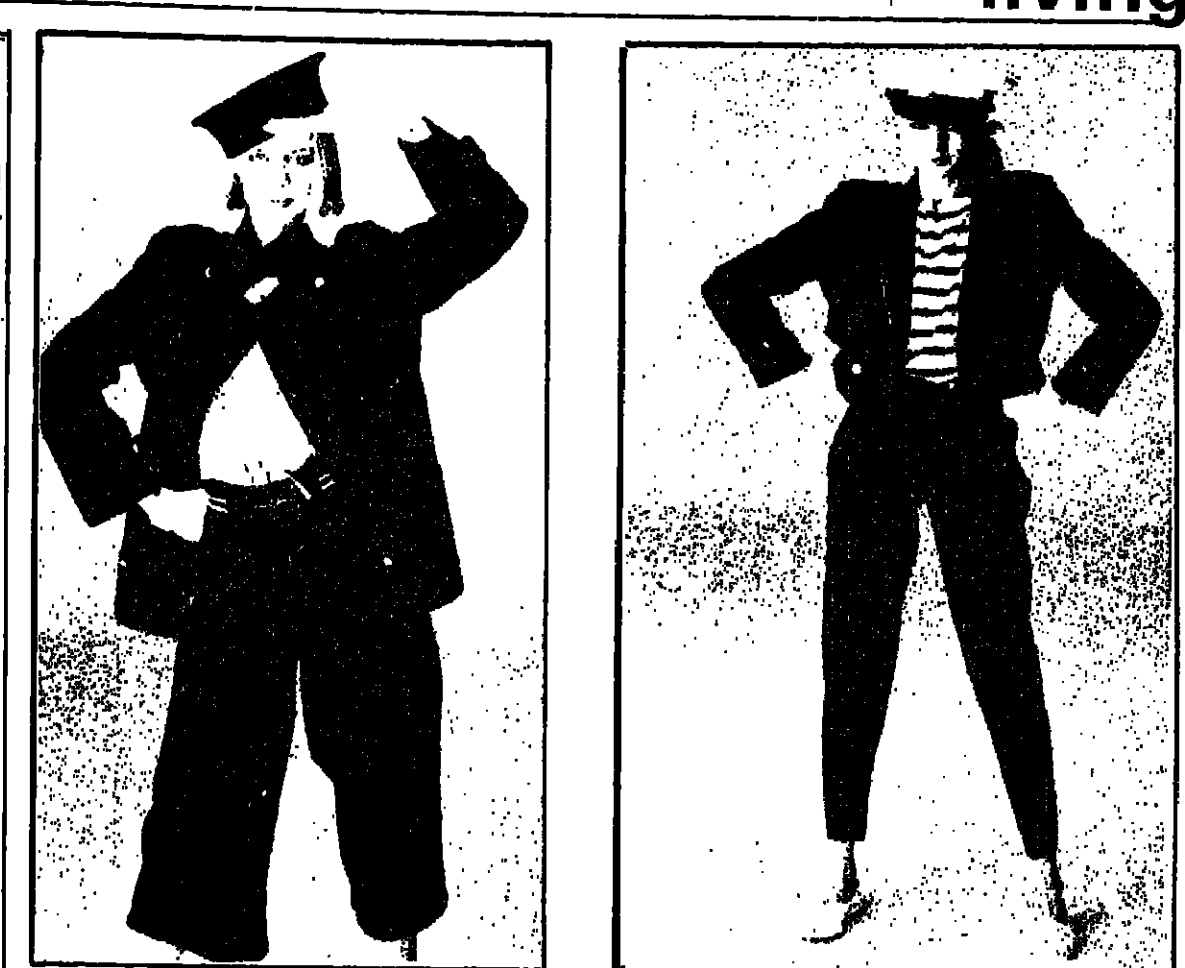
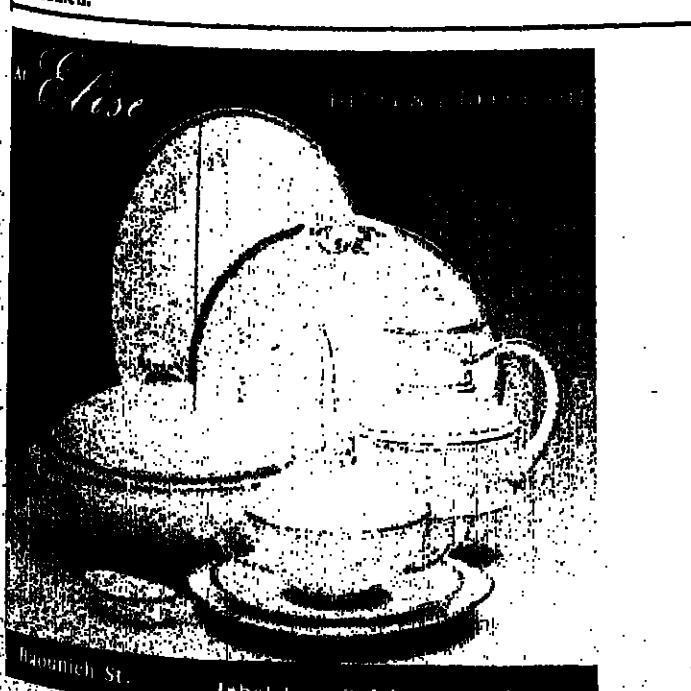
And in the urban setting of Amman, the different strata of society are becoming polarised, separated by many factors including physical distances.

The wealthy live in one section of town, the poor in other parts. Thus the finest qualities of women—their empathy, their gentle compassion for those who are suffering has also been stifled. How can the materially secure woman assist others in need when she does not know of their plight?

So she puts on her new dress and her jewelry to spend her time with other women like herself.

Would you believe it?

A COURT in Arizona, USA, has sentenced to 34 years in prison and fined \$336,000 a man who by his own account married more than 100 women.



Left: Navy fine wool gaberdine mess jacket and trousers with navy and cream striped T-shirt

Right: Navy wool brass-buttoned pea jacket and navy cotton baggy drawstring gas pants with navy rating's cap

The fleet's in town

By Liz Smith

THREE CHEERS for the new recruits in blue! Buttons polished, shoulders pipped and a rating's cap pulled smartly over glossy bobs, the fashionable crew is kitting itself out in full naval rig.

It's hardly mere play-acting. Navy

and while come up each spring as fashion's smartest classics and today's broadshouldered line has been used as a good excuse for adding the epaulettes and brass buttons that transform the simplest jacket into naval mess kit.

Newest trousers are cropped to a high-water line. A reefers or pea jacket

is cut to the right proportions to wear over a new straight short skirt. Stripes, crisp in navy and white are the season's fashionable print.

Why resist signalling this nautical fashion message with a jaunty peaked cap galloped in gold or a simple rating's cap? (London Express Service)

Cockroaches and disease

PERHAPS NOT. Contamination by cockroaches is usually thought possible by the materials that may be carried on their feet, feelers, etc., but experts are now rethinking this concept and say that certain disease organisms may survive for several days in the gut of some cockroaches. Therefore it is conceivable that infections be transmitted to food by cockroach faeces.

market. Be sure to read the label carefully to see if a particular brand is safe to use around foods. Even then, never spray it directly on food stuffs but use it on the underside of cupboard and pantry shelves after all contents are removed.

Store edibles, including rice, sugar and flour, in closed containers to minimize contact with roaches. Refrigerate all perishables immediately.

Health by Joyce Niles

Two tablespoons of paraffin (kerosene) added to a bucket of water and used to mop tile floors is said to discourage roaches.

A team of workers from the US Department of Agriculture have proved the truth of ideas that bay leaves and fresh-cut cucumbers repel cockroaches, identifying and isolating the active substances. These are now under trial by insect-repellent manufacturers.

Indonesian vegetables

Ingredients

- 1/2 small head of cabbage, shredded
- 1/2 kilo green beans
- 1 small head of cauliflower, cut into florets
- 1 can bean sprouts
- 1/2 kilo carrots, cut into strips
- 1 green pepper, cut into strips
- 4 hard-boiled eggs, peeled and quartered
- 2 cucumbers sliced
- 6-10 radishes, sliced
- 3 tablespoons oil
- 1/2 kilo onions, finely chopped
- 2 cloves garlic crushed
- 3/4 cups veg stock or water

- 150 grammes peanut butter
- 1 fresh ginger root (if available)
- or powdered ginger
- Tabasco to taste
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- grated rind of one lemon, salt

Method

- Boil the vegetables until just tender, drain
- Heat the oil in a pan and saute the onions and garlic until soft
- Add the water or reserved veg stock, the peanut butter, ginger, Tabasco and lemon rind and juice
- Simmer for 15 minutes
- Taste for seasonings
- Add all the vegetables and reheat
- Pour into a serving dish and garnish with the hard-boiled egg, cucumber and radishes.

New Egyptian television series looks frankly at nation's problems

By Steven K. Hindy

THE OUTSTANDING success on Egyptian television this year is a serial called "Something is Wrong," which deals with unusual frankness with the problems of the average Egyptian.

The hero of the series is Abdel-Hamid Al-Gabbany, a 59-year-old government employee whose \$175 monthly salary is barely enough for himself, his wife and four children.

For Egypt's television audience, estimated at more than half the population of 45 million, the programme is a radical departure from the traditional soap opera in which middle class people live in expensive villas and drive Mercedes Benz cars.

Samia Sadek, the energetic director of Egyptian television, said the programme was made possible by the president Hosni Mubarak's emphasis on improving life for the majority of Egyptians.

"Most of our directors have portrayed the middle class as having no problems except the problems of love, and they all have happy endings," said Mrs. Sadek, a career radio announcer uprooted four months ago.

Abdel-Hamid is from the real middle class, and his salary hardly covers his family's expenses. By telling his story, we wanted to deal with the problems of everyday life. That's why it's so popular. People find themselves and their lives mirrored in the series.

Abdel-Hamid, an honest, straightforward man, is beset by many problems and dilemmas familiar to Egyptians. Unscrupulous businessmen tempt him with bribes, landlords demand payments before renting apartments for his in Latin America, a dog butcher and greengrocer regional, let alone international, acts at prices far above



Chef's corner

Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salim

Oops, there goes a depth charge

THE WORRIES of a Soviet submarine captain, trapped on the ocean floor in a Swedish fiord, must be many.

"It's hopeless, Captain!" his men cry to him. "We'll never get home!" The captain is homesick, as are all of his crew men. As the Swedish Navy continues its relentless search, they begin to get on each other's nerves.

"Captain, I got your last! Make him give it back!"

"Now now, men," says the captain. "This is no way to behave."

"But it's all your fault. He started it."

As the men grow more stir-crazy they begin to pinch one another, spit out their food and hold their breath until they turn blue.

"Oops! There goes another depth charge. Those Swedes just don't know when to give up." As it has still not been proven that the trapped sub is Soviet, the captain decides to organize language courses for his crewmen in the hope of passing as Spaniards if caught.

One of the main problems, in the undersea traffic jam, is avoiding collisions with his comrade submarines as they creep about down there. Radio contact is forbidden, and the trapped subs are cut off both from each other and from Mother Russia.

But signals can be received. One crewman suggests that they try to make a break for it and sneak out of the fiord, only to be vetoed by the majority of his comrades. They have become accustomed to western television and radio programmes, and don't want to leave the region. "We'll fight till we die," they swear, somewhat hypocritically. They might end up doing so, the captain thinks bitterly. Supplies of food and water — not to speak of air — although large, are not unlimited.

The captain must keep the sub-hunters guessing. They have no strong, positive clues even that there is any craft down there, and he's determined not to give them any. Swedish subs and divers have been able to detect the impressions of hulls and the track marks of ocean floor-walkers in the sand; so whenever they leave a certain position he sends out a diver with a little broom to sweep away the tracks.

"We must leave nothing behind," he orders. "Nothing must leave this submarine that could possibly give a clue to our presence."

And if you think the captain's got worries, think about the problems of the waste disposal officer.

Water, water everywhere---



The Doll Fountain, Aachen

When Her Highness Princess Alla cut the ribbon for an exhibition of photographs by Osman Akuz at the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental on Saturday, she was starting quite a family occasion.

The photographer was delighted to have his mother, Samiya Dizam, here for a visit from Istanbul and they were joined at the opening by quite a selection of their Jordanian family including Effsam Ulselm and her son Rajal, Muaffak Fawaz Zoubi and Farouk Zoubi.

The exhibition also brought a turnout of Amman's arts world including

artists Princess Wijdan Ali and Amer Khamash, photographer Emmanuel Jarry, radio personality Charles Metropolis and his family, and Wafa Qusous of the Royal Cultural Centre. Haya Centre dance teacher Casey Stongl was delighted to be able to show her out-of-town visitors, sister Debra and friend Russ Ferry a little of Amman's cultural life.

Debra and Russ were in Jordan for only five days but managed to cover Jerash, Ajloun, the Dead Sea, Aqaba, Petra, their first experiences of Arab food and even a night of Arabic dancing in that short time. They left Am-

A group of Jordanian and other Middle Eastern journalists have just returned from an enjoyable tour of four German spa towns. But they tell us they got a little more water than they bargained for when it rained on every one of their ten days away.

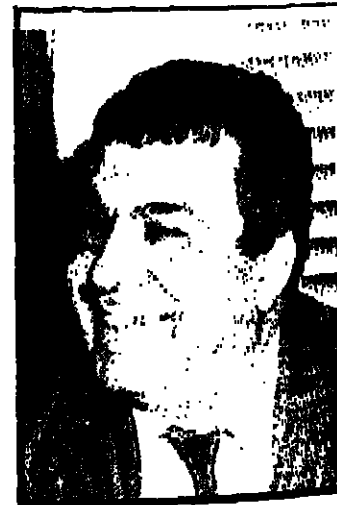
Excess water notwithstanding the group, George Hawatmeh of the Jordan Times, Mahasen Imam of Saw Al-Shaab and Letta Deeb of the Jerusalem Star, together with Tariq Fadah deputy editor of Al-Akbar, Linda Rushdi of Radio Cairo and Mahmud Khubazadah of the Iranian Ilzai group, enjoyed their stay.

They were particularly impressed with Aachen hospitality and with Germany's scenic beauty. Although spring had not quite arrived the greenery and blossoming trees almost made up for the lack of sunshine.

Their tour was organized in conjunction with Luftansa and was intended to introduce the Medtour plan to the journalists. Medtour is a package plan for people from the Middle East who wish to make use of the medical facilities and hot springs in Aachen, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden and Heidelberg. Tour conductor for the group was Hans Suleiman of Luftansa, Jordan.

man for Cairo on Tuesday, very impressed but a little breathless.

Other guests at the opening included German Ambassador Mr. Hermann Munz, Mr. Roger Clotire of the French Cultural Centre, Tony Sale and Marwan Huraal.



Many of Jordan's leading press men, writers and journalists gathered together this week for a debate on the press in Jordan. Speakers for the debate were Dr. Mazin Al-Armouti of Yarmouk University, Mr. Tariq Masarweh of Al-Rai and Mr. Arafat Hijazi of Ad-Dustour.

The debate covered questions press freedom, journalistic ethics and the role of the press in society.

German Ambassador Mr. Hermann Munz and Mrs. Munz celebrated German Constitution Day this week with a reception in the garden of their home.

Amongst those attending were Sami Al-Faraj of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Khader Naffar of Reuters and his wife Najla, and Najib Fakhoury of KLM and his wife Jacqueline.

Sos village director Wolfgang Krug Von Nidda kept his fellow guests amused with a rather curious tale of two dogs and a disappearing cat in a beautiful garden.

Other guests at the reception included David and Linda McCreery of ACOR, Reema and Karim Jouy and Fatme and Osama Mikkadi.

Habis baffles everyone with his miracle maths

AMMAN — Habis Swaidat is a miracle kid from Jordan who lives in an atmosphere of poverty in a village in north Jordan.

The boy is called a "human computer" because he has an extraordinary scientific brain. He takes problems and solves them immediately without using paper or pencil.

When he visited Ad-Dustour offices, he looked miserable, hungry and innocent.

Habis is nine years old. He attends Rafid Elementary School in Rafid and ranks first among his classmates.

His father died when he was born and his mother had to go to work to support him and his 11-year-old brother.

Some difficult arithmetical problems were presented to the boy and he gave the right answers immediately.

The assistant director general of Ad-Dustour, Mr. Arafat Hijazi heard the news and rushed to make sure that what he had heard was true. More problems were given to the boy and he still delivered the right answers. Mr. Arafat gave Habis a watch as a gift for his excellent work.

Habis was taken to one of the government offices where there is an advanced type of computer operated by a number of university graduates. After a two-hour briefing session on the operation of the computer Habis was able to operate the machine most skillfully.

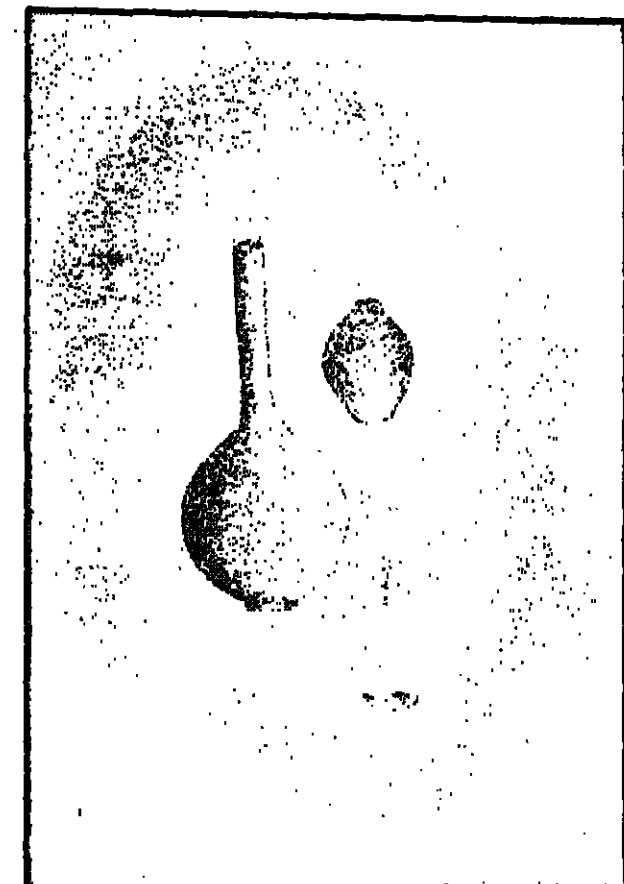
His school reports say that he is an average student in other subjects but in mathematics he displays extraordinary skills.

Joke Spot

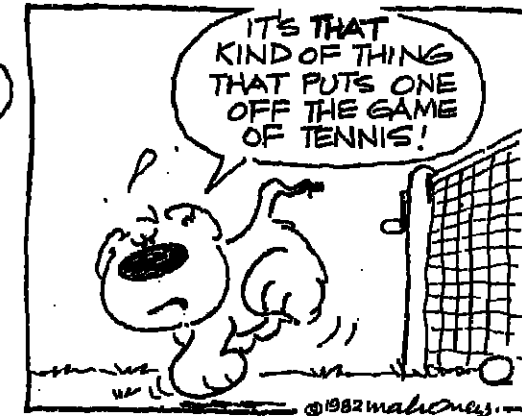
Army Medical Officer: "Do you have any physical disabilities?"
Recruit: "A matter of fact I do. One of my legs is shorter than the other."
Army Medical Officer: "Oh, don't worry about that. We'll make sure you're standard in this country!"

Teacher: "There's a cockroach under my chair!"
Student: "Sir, not so loud - everyone will hear you!"

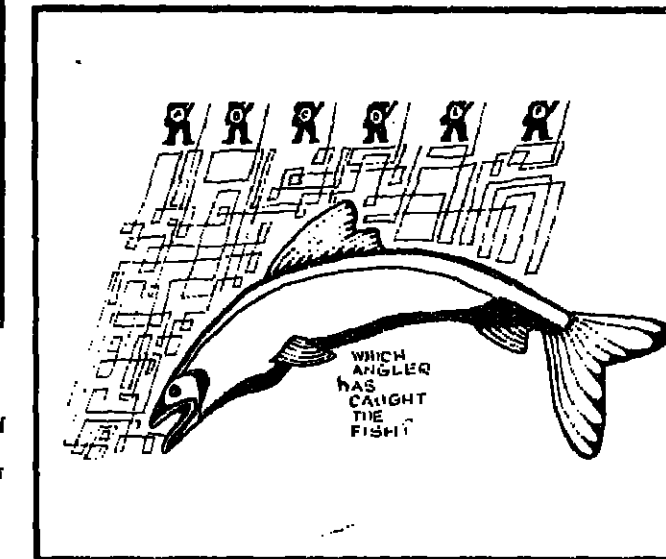
My father always whistles while he works.
He must be a happy man."
Mother: "Not really - he's a traffic cop!"



This is a beautiful drawing sent in by 14-year-old Marianne Fund. She attends the Islamic College in Amman. (Look out for more of your drawings and pictures in Star Kids — and keep sending your ideas too!)



This week's Star Kid
Habis Swaidat — extraordinary scientific brain.



The Jordan Society in The United States of America in Cooperation with ALIA - The Royal Jordanian Airline and the Jacob Foundation

Presents
MARK O'CONNOR AND FRIENDS,
AN EVENING OF AMERICA'S TRADITIONAL
MUSIC AND SONGS, JAZZ - BLUES - ROCK -
COUNTRY AND POP.

At the ROYAL CULTURAL CENTRE
Sat 4th June - 4.30 pm - Family concert Programme.
Mon 5th June - 8 pm - Evening Concert Programme.

Tickets: Family Concert - JD2 - Adults

JD1 - Students/Children
Evening Concert JD3 - Adults
JD2 - Students/Children

Tickets available at the Royal Cultural Centre
Tel: 661026.

The Jordan Society in The United States of America in Cooperation with ALIA - The Royal Jordanian Airline and the Jacob Foundation

is proud to present
America's most outstanding Young Pianist
KEN NODA

in
CONCERT

At the Royal Cultural Centre, Amman.

Wednesday 8th June 1983 at 8 p.m.

TICKETS: JD5 - Students/Children: JD2.

Tickets available at the Royal Cultural Centre.
Tel: 661026/7

CALENDAR

Films

The Goethe Institute presents "Sparks in Neu-Groenland," by Helga Feddersen and Joachim Hess, starring Robert Meyn, Lisa Helwig, Erwin Wirschaz and Petra Fahrlander.

Tuesday 31 May 8.00 pm

The American Centre presents "The Shootist" starring John Wayne, James Stewart and Lauren Bacall.

Thursday 26 May at 4.00 pm

Monday 30 May at 7.00 pm

The French Cultural Centre presents "La Femme Infidèle," a drama by Claude Chabrol starring Michel Bouquet, Stephanie Audran and Maurice Ronnet.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 27, 28 and 29 May at 7.30 pm

Exhibitions

The Royal Cultural Centre has an exhibition of work by Jordanian Artists in honour of Independence Day.

The Alia Gallery presents a joint exhibition by Jordanian artists to mark Army Day.

Continues until Tuesday 31 May

The Hotel Jordan Intercontinental presents a photography exhibition by Osman Akuz. Ends Thursday 26 May.

The French Cultural Centre presents "Ceramique Francaise Contemporaine."

Continues until Sunday 29 May

The Centre Audio Visual Regional presents the exhibition "Les Affiches de Sport."

Continues until 25 June

Field Trip

The Friends of Archaeology are organizing a field trip to Pella Friday, 27 May. Meet at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre at 8.30 am. Bring a picnic lunch.

it's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records
compiled by Norris McWhirter

FASTEST TIME UP A 29.5ft COCONUT TREE BAREFOOT IS 4.88 SECONDS BY FUJITA SOLO, 17, IN SUKUNA PARK, FUJI ON 22nd AUGUST 1980.



FOUR MEMBERS OF THE BROWN HILLS MAJORITIES OF WALSALL, WILKINSLANDS ENGLAND TWIRLED THEIR BATONS FOR 78 HOURS 2 MINUTES ON 20-23rd JULY 1981.



THE MONK FARM OF LAUCIDIO COELHO NEAR CAMPO GRANDE, MATO GROSSO, BRAZIL, ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1982, IS ONLY 1413 INCHES THICK. THE 250-LINE PICTURE IS ON A 1.0 INCH SCREEN (MEASURED DIAGONALLY).



THE SONY PD-200 TELEVISION SET WEIGHING 8.408 MARKEED IN FEBRUARY 1982, IS ONLY 1413 INCHES THICK. THE 250-LINE PICTURE IS ON A 1.0 INCH SCREEN (MEASURED DIAGONALLY).





Two members of the Cypress Garden team (left and right) in action

Aqaba water skiing festival begins

AMMAN (Star) - The fantastic thrill of water sport for both participants and spectators is featured this week in Aqaba. The 10th annual Aqaba water skiing festival began on Wednesday at the Aquamarina Hotel Club. The festival features the world famous skiers and aquatic performers of Cypress Gardens, Florida.

The American team will perform several displays including barefooting, trick skiing, swivel ballet, "Corky the Clown" and the delta wing kite. Others are the aqua ballet, the welcome flag salute, ndagio doubles, jumping, and human pyramid.

The five-day festival is organised by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in co-operation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Miss Mira Khouri of the Tourism Ministry told The Star that the festival is organized to promote tourism and also to whip up enthusiasm for the sport in Jordan.

The entrance fee for the daily shows is JD 3. Shows begin at 11:30 a.m. on each of the five days, and end at 1 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from the following travel agents: Rasha Tours, Abha Tours, Moushila Tours, Bestours, Al Ahila Tours and Kamal Tours.

The Young Men Christian Association football team from Jerusalem was in Amman at the invitation of Al Wehdat club. The visitors lost two of the three matches they played while in Amman. Al Wehdat gave them 3-0 spanking while Al Faisaly also plipped them by a fine goal. YMCA's only win was against Al Hussein Irbid beating them 1-0.

Local sports scene

Football

The Young Men Christian Association football team from Jerusalem was in Amman at the invitation of Al Wehdat club. The visitors lost two of the three matches they played while in Amman. Al Wehdat gave them 3-0 spanking while Al Faisaly also plipped them by a fine goal. YMCA's only win was against Al Hussein Irbid beating them 1-0.

Marriott Marathon

Abdallah Mansour won this year's Marriott Marathon organised on Sunday. He clocked 31 mins. 41 secs. In the 10 kilometre race. In the women's division, Amneh Odeh came first with a time of 43 mins. An amount of JD 1200 was realised from the race, part of which will be given to the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped.

Lawn tennis

The Jordan National Tennis Association will meet the American-British joint tennis team in a match at the Al Hussein Sports City on Friday.

English FA Cup: Manchester United and Brighton draw

WEMBLEY (AP) - Manchester United and Brighton tied 2-2 after 30 minutes of extra time in a see-sawing English F.A. Soccer cup final at Wembley stadium Saturday.

The teams will replay at Wembley tonight. A dramatic final swayed back and forth on slippery, rain-soaked turf before a sell-out crowd of 100,000.

Brighton, the under-dogs, relegated to the second division of the English league after a bad season, took a shock lead through Gordon Smith in the 14th minute and led 1-0 at half-time.

Manchester surged back in the second half to lead with goals by Frank Stapleton (55 minutes) and Ray Wilkins (72).

Gary Stevens levelled for Brighton three minutes from the end of regulation time.

Fun And Fitness

By: Dave Terrell, Ed.S.
United States
Sports Academy
Principles
of Exercise I

Physical fitness involves functions and movements and is just one part of total fitness which constitutes a healthy person. If one is physically fit, the body functions efficiently and a person can participate in and enjoy the activities of life plus have a surplus of energy for emergencies. We relate physical fitness to the efficiency of various body systems, namely the cardiovascular system, the respiratory system, the nervous system, and the muscular system. The more efficient the system, the higher the person's level of physical fitness. Therefore, everyone has some degree of physical fitness.

In order to direct a safe and sound exercise programme, there are a number of principles that should be followed. These principles are based on research and the practical experience of the people in the field of exercise physiology. Most authorities agree that a complete medical examination before beginning an exercise programme is necessary. This is particularly true when a person has had a sedentary type of job and has not had a history of exercise for the past 10 years. Anyone without health problems, without chest pains and who is not overly fat, who has not had a breathing problem or one who is in average condition, could probably enter an exercise programme without medical permission. It is generally advised that people over 35 years old have a stress test supervised by a physician before initiating any exercise programme.

Exercise prescription is a term frequently used to determine the frequency, intensity, and duration of the exercise sessions. Generally for cardiovascular fitness, we should exercise at least three times per week up to seven days per week. The intensity of exercise is also important in conditioning your body. Intensity is determined by counting the heart rate. Most people should train at between 70 and 85 per cent of their age-adjusted maximum heart rate. Research has shown that the duration of an exercise session should be from 30 to 60 minutes. Anything under 30 minutes does not give the individual ideal training time.



We were only rubbing noses!

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 26th May, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

You have a smooth running week ahead of you, with many good things coming your way, but it is not a week in which to gamble too heavily. There are indications of alterations being made to your home. These will be chores which have been put off, and which being done, will save you money later. A person will approach you and ask for a loan - be diplomatic, but say no. In the domestic field, an elderly relative could be just a little difficult.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

You may find yourself needing the help of relatives or someone close, financially during this week, and will be feeling more ambitious than you have done for some time past, and will need this help in order not to wait for things that you want to have. You would do well to remember that this is not a very good week to take undue risks in sporting fields. Your relaxation periods should bring you great happiness.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Those of you who may have been hankering after a change in your work could very well achieve it during this week, because changes in your business life are strongly indicated. One thing I would ask of you - do remember that whilst you may get your own way about changes, this is not the time for you to call the tune. Accept what comes to you during this week as a challenge. Finances appear to take a turn for the better.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

Bearing in mind that you only get out of life that which you are prepared to put into it, you cannot afford to sit back and let things happen during this coming week, otherwise you will find yourself left on the shelf. Your key word for this week must be "advancement". Force yourself to make every effort you can. A person around you will be having a few health problems which could temporarily make you have to take on more responsibilities.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You have an excellent week ahead of you, and most things should really start going your way. You will be meeting some new and interesting people, and should be in pretty good spirits all round. Your creative ideas should be more acceptable to others, than they have been for some time past, and for the workers amongst you, promotion is in the air - not necessarily where finances are concerned.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

You should be feeling heaps better during this week, than you have for a long time. Plans which make you happy appear to take a step forward, and this in turn helps your optimism. Whilst your year so far has not been a bad one, it certainly has not been the greatest. You may have suffered a few losses, but by the end of this week, you should be feeling much better in most directions.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

A plan made by someone you are very fond of could prove to be much more enjoyable than you had imagined, and most things seem to run in your favour during this week. There are very definite signs of success for you in the romantic field this coming week, so don't lack confidence, and you should have a really wonderful time. You would be very well advised to try to concentrate a little more on your work this week.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

The indications are that you could take a rather long journey some time during this week, and in connection with this, you could meet up with someone you have not seen for a very long time. Do not attempt to alter an arrangement which you made some time ago, or you could create a rather unpleasant atmosphere in the home. In your personal life, romance should be very well starred during the whole of this week.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

Bear in mind that you would be wise to keep a level head where friendships are concerned for the time being, and in this way, avoid misunderstandings. Now is the right time for asking that little extra special favour that you need, for you should get it. The advice of a close friend could prove to be wrong, so it would be as well for you to rely on your own judgement much more during this week.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Even those of you who may be taking a holiday now, there is very little doubt that this will be a hard working week for you. Those of you who have been developing a hobby may think of turning this into a business of your own. Take things calmly in order to avoid things getting on top of you. Remember the work you do now will pay good dividends later, even those of you who are taking time out, should find little to complain of financially.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

This should prove to be a very good week for you. Most things appear to be going your way, and consequently, you should reap the benefits of all your hard work, and see the fulfilment of your ambitions. Remember success means more responsibility, but this has been your aim, and once you have mastered your new responsibilities, things will then run very smoothly indeed.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Here you have a week when you will find yourself giving more time to family affairs. The business that has fully occupied you over previous weeks should ease up a little, so that you can now give your close ones more attention. Youngsters amongst you could be having minor health problems this week, but nothing that is in any way serious.

Monday 26 May

Birthday Greetings to You. You would be very well advised just now to plan too far ahead, for unexpected opportunities could be waiting for you just around the corner, and there are indications of pleasing changes where business is concerned, for you.

At the same time, concentrate on the well-being of someone who is very dear to you, who may be going through a rather tough period. Even though you may find that July is not one of your very best months, and in consequence, at times, you will be inclined to be a little unconsciously irritating, try your level best not to snap out at a near one, otherwise you could hurt their feelings much more than you now realise. The character of a person who is close to you will be revealed in a new light, and you should now feel confident about your future.

Tuesday 27 May

Birthday Greetings to You. You would be well advised to take every opportunity you can to relax during this coming year. There should be some very happy recreational periods, meeting new people.

Where business is concerned, you could receive an invitation around the 15th to August period, to accept a position which you might have expected for some time past, and although it will bring with it extra responsibility and quite a lot of hard work, it should also bring a much more secure and happy future outlook for you.

Where your domestic life is concerned, should you be considering making any changes, my advice is that you try to give some very careful thought to finances and the permanence of such acts.

Wednesday 28 May

Birthday Greetings to you. The indications are that August is not going to be a month for you to build up dreams where new acquaintances are concerned, otherwise you could find that not only is your time wasted, but you could be strongly disillusioned.

Someone in your midst who has very blue eyes with the initial "E" or "W" will prove their worth to you during the coming year. Apart from this, you should be able to take a lucky chance now, because the portents of the past should come off very successfully indeed for you. Do not forget to tackle your important problems now, because the stars are with you.

Thursday 29 May

Birthday Greetings to You. This is a year in which I feel that I should tell you that if you put your point of view in a very clear-sighted fashion in your working life, you will consequently find that you will receive extremely good support, plus help, but you would do well to be completely honest and open with a colleague. Whatever you do, not try to bluff them with idle chatter, as they are highly intelligent, and this way you could miss out on some help you may need from them.

Birthday Information Charts

Sunday 29 May

Birthday Greetings to You. I would like you to bear in mind that this is a year during which you should be considering your plans for the future, and be able to put in some extremely useful work in this direction, which will expedite the fruition of these ambitions. However, I do advise you to try watching your spending during the next couple of months, for you could be inclined, because of your fondness of some one of the opposite sex, to be over-extravagant on unnecessary things.

You are in actual fact, faced with a year where there should be very few difficulties that you cannot surmount, and for the married ones amongst you, you will find that the thoughtfulness and imagination of your partner should bring a magical touch to the coming period for you both.

You single ones could hear the sounds of wedding bells in the not too distant future.

Tuesday 31 May

Birthday Greetings to You. This is a year in which I feel that I should tell you that if you put your point of view in a very clear-sighted fashion in your working life, you will consequently find that you will receive extremely good support, plus help, but you would do well to be completely honest and open with a colleague. Whatever you do, not try to bluff them with idle chatter, as they are highly intelligent, and this way you could miss out on some help you may need from them.

Where romance is concerned, this may have been rather up and down just lately. They should be much more steady during this coming year, and there is little doubt that in this direction, both you eligible ones and even those of you who are married will be feeling very optimistic.

Wednesday 1 June

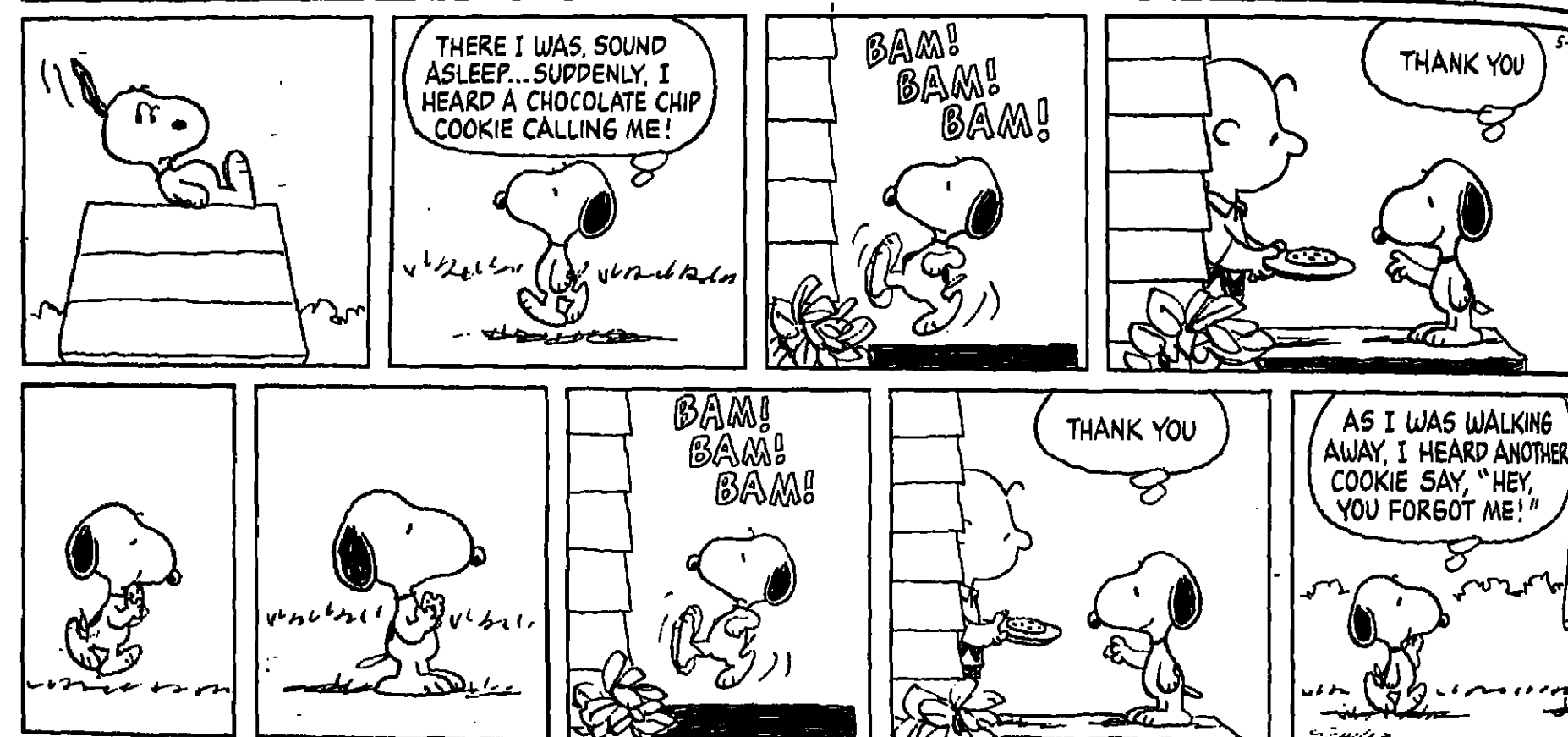
Birthday Greetings to You. You appear to have a very full year ahead of you, and October could be one of your busiest months for quite some time past, both for social plans for the future, and for hard work besides, so do not expect to find many periods of relaxation. However, the indications are that your evenings should be extremely enjoyable and satisfying.

A surprise gift which you could receive from a member of the opposite sex will please you as well as surprise you. Also, by co-operating fully with our family and letting them know that you are listening to what they have to say, you could make great headway. Make certain that your plan things carefully and in advance during this year.

Healthwise, all appears to go well.

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

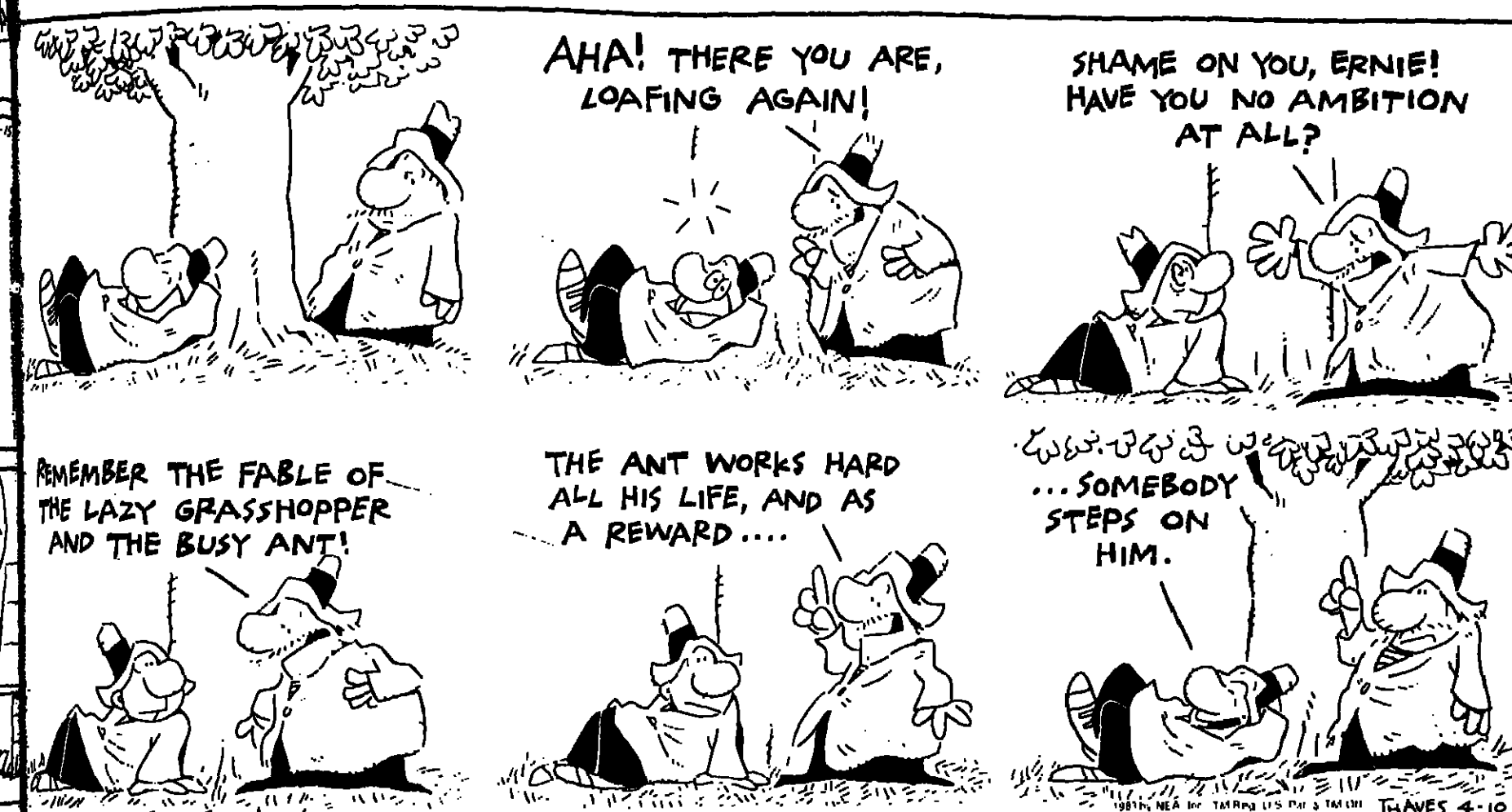


Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS



FRANK AND ERNEST



GARFIELD



RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz (AM), 99 MHz (FM Stereo) & 9.560 MHz (SW)

07:00-12:00 Morning Show (ex Friday)
(News at 07:30, 10:00)
12:00-12:05 News Summary
12:05-14:00 Pop Session (ex Friday)
(News Summary at 13:00)
14:00-14:10 News Bulletin
14:10-14:30 Instrumental (ex Friday)
14:30-15:06

Thursday Country Music
Saturday Picnic Time
Sunday Science Report
Monday Over a Cup of Tea
Tuesday In Concert
Wednesday Now Music
Concert Hour
15:00-16:00 News Summary
16:00-16:05 News Summary
16:05-16:30 News Summary
16:30-17:00 Instrumentals
17:00-18:00 Old Favourites

Thursday Special Feature
Pop Session
Friday Picnic Time, Pop
Session
Saturday Jordan Weekly
Special Feature
Sunday Listener's Choice
First Spin
Tuesday Science Report, Pop
Session
Wednesday Talking Points,
Pop Session

18:00-18:05 News Summary
18:05-19:00

Thursday Great Books of Islam
(30 minutes)
Melody Time (30 minutes)
Friday Top Twenty
Saturday Play of the Week
(30 minutes)
Great Books of Islam
(30 minutes)

Sunday Jazz Hour
Monday Sports Round-up
(30 minutes)
Animal Vegetable or Mineral
(30 minutes)
Tuesday Top Twenty
Wednesday Over a Cup of Tea
(30 minutes)
Arabian Music (30 minutes)

19:00-19:30 News desk
19:30-20:00 Date with a Star
(ex Friday and Saturday)
20:00-24:00 Evening Show
(ex Friday and Saturday)
News Summary at 12:00, 21:55 and 23:00
23:58-24:00 News Headlines and sign off

Friday
11:00-12:00 Listener's Choice
12:00-14:00 Friday Special
14:00-15:00 Jordan Weekly Music
15:00-16:00 First Spin
16:00-17:00 Talking Points
17:00-18:00 In Concert
18:00-19:00 Animal Vegetable or Mineral
19:00-20:00 World of Arabian Music
20:00-21:00 Over a Cup of Tea
21:00-22:00 Jazz Hour

Saturday
19:30-20:30 Top Twenty
20:30-21:00 Country Music
21:00-21:55 Classical Music
22:00-23:00 Date with a Star
Classical Concert
23:00-23:30 First Spin
23:30-24:00 Country Music

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6: Foreign programme

Programming on Jordan Television is subject to change without notice.

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WED
6:00 Bouda	The Chisholms	Le Journal	Variety show	Téléfilm (Part I)	Téléfilm (Part II)	Documentaire
8:30		L'Esprit de Famille			Cuisine Musique	

News in French

7:20 Documentaire	Aujourd'hui en France	Formoscope	Variety show	Magazine Sportif	Dance	Aujourd'hui en France
7:30	Jatons	Dance				

News in Hebrew

7:45 Technology	Solar Research	Tips on Health	Insight	Dances of the World	Chemistry experiments	Women Around the World
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News in Arabic

8:30 Maggie	Tales of the Unexpected	M*A*S*H	Brass	Taxi		Teachers Only
9:00 The Foundation	Starsky and Hutch	Documentary	Nanny	Freedom Road	Movie of the Week	The Human Brain

NEWS AT TEN (English)

10:15 Feature film	Falcon Crest	Feature film	Best Seller	Classical Hour	Dallas	Simon and Simon
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Arabic news summary

11:10 Film (cont.)		Film (cont.)				
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VOICE OF AMERICA

1260 KHz

0500-0900 The Breakfast Show

1700-1800 News; 1710 Magazine Show (ex Sat This Week, Sun New Horizons & Products); 1730 Special English News & Features; 1800 News; 1810 Newsline (ex Sat American Viewpoints, Sun International Viewpoints); 1830 Music USA (ex Sat Press Conference USA); 1900 News/1910 Magazine Show (ex Sat This Week, Sun Critic's Choice); 1930 Special English News and Features; 2000 News (ex Sat 2000-2100 Weekend); 2010 Newsline (ex Sun Sunday Report); 2030 Music USA (ex Sun Issues in the News); 2100 Newsline (ex Sat News/American Viewpoints, Sun News/International Viewpoints); 2130 Dateline/Focus (ex Sat Press Conference USA, Sun Music USA); 2200 News and Editorial; 2015 Music USA: Jazz (ex Sunday, Concert Hall); 2300-2400 VOA World Report (ex Saturday Weekend; Sunday 2100 News; 2110 New Horizons & Products; 2130 Studio One)

1413 KHz, 702 KHz, 639 KHz

World news: Daily at 05:00, 07:00, 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 18:00, 20:00, 22:00, 24:00, 01:00

NEWSDESK: Daily at 06:00, 08:00

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS: Mon to Fri at 07:09, 09:09, 11:09, 22:09

RADIO NEWSREEL: Daily at 14:00 (ex Sun), 17:00, 20:15

NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN: Daily at 05:09, 13:09, 20:09, also Sat and Sun at 09:09

FINANCIAL NEWS: Mon to Fri at 24:30, repeated Tue to Sat at 06:45, 11:30

STOCK MARKET REPORT: Mon to Fri at 21:39

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SOLUTIONS

Chess

1. Kt1-P3, R-K1 (or Kt-K1); 2. P-B4; 3. P-B3; 4. P-B4; 5. P-B3; 6. P-B4; 7. P-B3; 8. P-B4; 9. P-B3; 10. P-B4; 11. P-B3; 12. P-B4; 13. P-B3; 14. P-B4; 15. P-B3; 16. P-B4; 17. P-B3; 18. P-B4; 19. P-B3; 20. P-B4; 21. P-B3; 22. P-B4; 23. P-B3; 24. P-B4; 25. P-B3; 26. P-B4; 27. P-B3; 28. P-B4; 29. P-B3; 30. P-B4; 31. P-B3; 32. P-B4; 33. P-B3; 34. P-B4; 35. P-B3; 36. P-B4; 37. P-B3; 38. P-B4; 39. P-B3; 40. P-B4; 41. P-B3; 42. P-B4; 43. P-B3; 44. P-B4; 45. P-B3; 46. P-B4; 47. P-B3; 48. P-B4; 49. P-B3; 50. P-B4; 51. P-B3; 52. P-B4; 53. P-B3; 54. P-B4; 55. P-B3; 56. P-B4; 57. P-B3; 58. P-B4; 59. P-B3; 60. P-B4; 61. P-B3; 62. P-B4; 63. P-B3; 64. P-B4; 65. P-B3; 66. P-B4; 67. P-B3; 68. P-B4; 69. P-B3; 70. P-B4; 71. P-B3; 72. P-B4; 73. P-B3; 74. P-B4; 75. P-B3; 76. P-B4; 77. P-B3; 78. P-B4; 79. P-B3; 80. P-B4; 81. P-B3; 82. P-B4; 83. P-B3; 84. P-B4; 85. P-B3; 86. P-B4; 87. P-B3; 88. P-B4; 89. P-B3; 90. P-B4; 91. P-B3; 92. P-B4; 93. P-B3; 94. P-B4; 95. P-B3; 96. P-B4; 97. P-B3; 98. P-B4; 99. 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